The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Insurrections in the West Indies.

The Spaniards Unable to Put Down the Revolution in Cuba.

An American Citizen Banished from Porto Rico by the Danish Authorities.

The British House of Commons and the Irish Church.

Republican Caucus on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

The Question of Repeal Referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WEST INDIES.

Proclamation by the Captain-General of Cuba—The Insurgent Cause Represented as Progressing Favorably.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

The man who was arrested on the wharf on Saturday, on a charge of theft, proves to have been a Cuban rebel. He was tried and sentenced to death by Court-Martial in the afternoon and shot at 6 o'clock the same evening.

Captain-General DULCE yesterday issued a proclamation, addressed to the citizens of Havana, in which he refers to the events of the day before. He says his promises of maintaining order and justice have been observed. The man who had just been executed was probably instigated by others to create a disturbance, and it was necessary to act in his case with exemplary severity. At this very moment the Government was leniently sending out of the country more astute but equally culpable men. The proclamation concludes with a flattering address to the citizen volunteers.

The Captain-General will hold a review of all the troops in and around Havana to-morrow.

In a skirmish near Trinidad, the insurgent General SCHMIDT was killed. Two more plantations in that jurisdiction have been destroyed by the insurgents.

A journal here reports that the towns of Mahuecaragua and Portrero Gallano were burned by order of CAVADA.

The PRENSA reports that twenty-five insurgents, most of them of high rank in the rebel army, were captured and executed within five leagues of Trinidad, but adds that the situation in that quarter is more serious than it has hitherto appeared.

The *Eco*, (newspaper,) of Matanzas, professes to have received intelligence that PRUDENCIO JIMENEZ, a rebel General, has presented himself to the Spanish authorities to receive pardon; that he says other leaders, members of the revolutionary Junta at Villa Clara, will follow his example provided their lives be spared, and they be guaranteed a safe conduct to some port from which they may sail from the island.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The representative of the Cuban Provisional Government is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

Private letters received in Washington represent the cause of the insurgents to be favorable, and consider it out of the power of the Spaniards to put down the insurrection. The insurgents maintain themselves in more than one-half of the island outside of the principal cities, and are increasing in number. The freedmen have fleet choice either to join the army or work on the plantations for the benefit of the revolutionists for wages, but generally prefer the latter.

Martial Law Declared in St. Domingo—Frequent Arrests and Executions.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

Advices from St. Domingo to the 10th inst. have been received. There was an appearance of comparative quietness in and around the capital; but arrests and executions continued to be of frequent occurrence. In the extreme eastern part of the country the insurgents were very troublesome, and the Government had found it necessary to declare martial law in the Province of Seibo.

Mr. FABENS, Special Commissioner of the Dominican Government to Washington, carries with him instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. He is very reticent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained.

Additional Export Duties Imposed in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

At Porto Rico, on the 12th, the sugar market was greatly excited. The Government has imposed additional export duties of $3 per hogshead on sugar; 45 cents per hogshead on molasses; 50 cents per quintal on coffee, and 20 cents per quintal on tobacco.

Marine Disasters at St. Thomas—Attempt to Banish an American Citizen.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

Dates from St. Thomas to the 16th are at hand. The schooner *Susan*, New-York for Cadiz, with petroleum, put in there leaking. British brig *Sisters* and British bark *Rapid* were wrecked and became a total loss. The former lost four of her crew, who were drowned.

At the request of the Captain-General of Porto Rico, the Danish authorities had banished from St. Thomas Dr. BETANCES, of Mayaguez, who was suspected of being engaged in organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies. Passports were sent to the doctor, but he refused to leave the island, assuming that the action of the authorities was illegal. He claimed his right to remain on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and in this he seems to have been supported by the American Consul, who had protested against the doctor's banishment. The affair caused much excitement, and a settlement was anxiously looked for.

Cuban and Haytian Refugees at Jamaica.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

The Haytian revolutionary steamer *Mount Vernon* was at Jamaica on the 12th inst., where she put in for supplies of coal and to receive her armament.

Refugees from Cuba and Hayti were flocking to Jamaica in large numbers.

Progress of Haytian Hostilities—A Treaty with Venezuela.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

The latest news from Port-au-Prince is dated the 11th of March.

President SALNAVE's pickets were besieging Jacmel, while the insurgents had commenced the siege of Gonaives. The probabilities of success were in favor of the latter.

SALNAVE arrested some 200 merchants and others in Port-au-Prince, and sent them to Gonaives to reinforce the garrison.

A change had been made in the President's Ministry.

A convention has been concluded with France, by which the latter is to receive twelve per cent of the revenues toward the payment of her claims; vessels are allowed to enter all the ports of Hayti, and discharge and load merchandise, provided those bound to ports in the hands of the rebels previously report at a loyal port for the inspection of their cargoes.

Peace and Tranquillity in Venezuela.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

An arrival from Carracas brings advices to the 10th inst. The Republic was tranquil. An unimportant rising occurred in Coro. It was soon quelled.

The yellow fever still prevailed in Carracas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No More Beneficial Clemency—The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, Monday, March 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER made a speech favoring disestablishment, but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in Committee.

Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, Solicitor-General, advocated the bill, approving it in all its points.

SPAIN.

Demonstrations in Favor of Free Trade.

MADRID, Monday, March 22.

A popular demonstration has been made in Barcelona in favor of free trade.

HUNGARY.

The Parliamentary Elections.

PESTH, Monday, March 22.

The majority of the elections for the Hungarian Parliament have so far resulted in the success of the Deak Party.

TURKEY.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 22.

PHOTIADIS BEY has gone to Athens to resume his position as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turkey.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Provisional Government to be Established in Paraguay.

PARIS, Monday, March 22.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received. The news from the seat of war in Paraguay was mainly unimportant. JOSEPH MARIN DE SILVA PARANHOS, the Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had gone to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to establish a Provisional Government.

THE FIRE-BUG.

Continuation of the Examination in the Newburyport Arson Case—Choate to be Tried.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Monday, March 22.

The examination of LEONARD CHOATE, the alleged fire-bug, was continued in the Police Court here to-day. Several more witnesses were examined, but no additional testimony of importance was obtained. The counsel for the prisoner endeavored to break down the evidence of the different witnesses and confound them, but he did not fully succeed, as the Court ordered that the prisoner be held for examination in the Superior Court May Term. CHOATE was then remanded to jail. Public opinion has again changed, and now it is generally believed that CHOATE is guilty.

The Sing Sing Revolt—Another Escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, March 22.

Information received here states that a woman named MARY ANN TOLES escaped from the female prison at Sing Sing on Saturday night. She feigned sickness, and was allowed to remain in her cell all night. The assistant matron locked her cell door and reported all right. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, it was discovered that the bird had flown. She had been in the prison about two months, under a sentence of five years.

The funeral of Officer CRAFT, who was killed at the prison last Thursday, took place at Sing Sing, from the Baptist Church, yesterday morning. The prison officers and the entire Sing Sing Fire Department, of which he was a member, were in attendance.

The Case of Twitchell, the Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

In the Supreme Court this morning another application for a writ of error in the Twitchell case was presented by Mr. HUMBELL, who claimed that it was made on new assignments of error. Judge THOMPSON said the application was too late, but he would examine the papers, which consist of a pamphlet written by HUMBELL on the subject, and assignments of error, in which he contends that the judgment of the Court was not by due course of law.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Act Difficulty—Caucus of Republican Senators—Brisk Personal Debate between Messrs. Morton and Conkling—The Whole Subject Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The Republican Senators went into caucus this morning, at 10 o'clock, to discuss the Tenure-of-Office act, and, if possible, reconcile the conflicting views of Senators on that subject.

The suspension party were the movers in calling the meeting this morning, and their action in thus endeavoring by means of this party-whip to coerce those who differed from them, is severely animadverted on to-night.

There was a large attendance, however, and only three or four of those entitled to be present remained away. Senator POOL being among the absentees, Senator ANTHONY presided. Senator EDMUNDS offered the first proposition, which was a declaration that total repeal was not advisable. A long discussion followed, in which Messrs. SHERMAN, MORTON, CORBETT, BOREMAN, CAMERON and YATES spoke against the resolution, and Messrs. CONKLING and EDMUNDS in favor of it. Debate took a wide range, and several stormy passages occurred. The old speeches made by these gentlemen in debate on this subject were substantially redelivered with but little variation. Finally about 11:30 o'clock the question was asked whether the members should be bound by the action of the caucus. One or two Senators held the affirmative, but a regular storm of dissent and protest arose on all sides, and among those who were loudest and longest in the negative were Governor MORTON, Mr. YATES, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. THAYER. It was now nearly 12 o'clock, when the Senate was to be called to order, and it was agreed to meet again at 3 o'clock.

The Senate chamber and the lobbies were filled with a large number of people, principally office seekers and others interested in the fate of the measure, and as the Senators came into the hall on their way to their seats, they were beset by intimate friends and newspaper correspondents who were anxious to learn the result of the meeting. "We have come out to pray," said one. "It has been decided that the newspaper men shall get nothing," said another pleasantly. "We decided nothing except to meet again at 3 o'clock," said a third. The last piece of information was the most correct. The general rumor around the Capitol at this time was that the question then was whether the act should be suspended four years or entirely repealed. But the former proposition was not introduced until the meeting of the caucus again at 3 o'clock, to hold which the Senate adjourned. It was brought forward by Senator WILLIAMS and was debated until 4:30, when it was decided to refer the whole question to the Judiciary Committee.

A large portion of the afternoon session was consumed by Senators MORTON and CONKLING, between whom a wrangle arose in reference to the question under debate. Senator MORTON in his remarks took the ground that the subject was not a proper one to bring before a caucus; that it had been debated for weeks in the Senate, and that at that stage of the proceedings, after members had put themselves on record in reference to it, the attempt to coerce them by party machinery was a palpable injustice. Mr. MORTON further referred to the former caucus, held on the 2d of February, and to the effort then made to bind them to a definite course. He charged that the caucus had been called by Senator CONKLING and one or two others, with the manifest object of carrying out their own particular ideas, viz., the prevention of the repeal of the act. Mr. CONKLING addressed the caucus very excitedly, denying the charge, but admitting that he had advised it. He made a severe attack on Governor MORTON, attributing to him interested motives in his advocacy of the repeal, and adding that he and his friends in the Senate were lecturing and dictating to the body. Mr. MORTON replied in indignant terms, characterizing Mr. CONKLING's speech as scurrilous, coarse and vulgar, and worthy only of contempt. Mr. MORTON gave an account of the way in which the holding of the former caucus was engineered. Both gentlemen were extremely bitter in their personal allusions, which were finally cut short by the motion to recommit.

The final result of the caucus was to resolve that the subject should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The project for suspension either for six months or for four years, was effectually killed by the caucus deliberation. No positive instructions for the Committee were resolved upon, but the tenor of the debate plainly indicated the character of the report desired from the Committee. The bill will come back in a greatly modified form, shorn of all its objectionable features and possessing only the assertion of that power claimed to exist in the Constitution, of the right of the Senate to advise and consent to removals as well as appointments.

The Judiciary Committee had already decided upon such a modification when the project of suspension was proposed, which they accepted instead. The modifications to be expected, therefore, will be of the following character:

Cabinet officers will be entirely exempted from the provisions of the law.

The second section, relating to removals, will be so far modified as to provide that the President shall have power during the recess to make removals at his discretion, without giving reasons or preferring charges, and that he shall send the names of all persons so appointed and so removed to the Senate within thirty days after it assembles. If the Senate advise and consent to the removal, the appointment stands, but if the new appointee is rejected, the former incumbent resumes the office. This is the only practicable extent to which the law can be modified without repealing it entirely.

A very earnest effort is being made to-night to agree upon this modification as a compromise, and thus relieve the situation of the deadlock in regard to appointments which now exists.

Nothing positive has been developed regarding the President's views of any modification of the law, but he would doubtless prefer the modification above suggested to any suspension of the act.

From present indications, the matter is likely to stretch through another week, to the detriment of the public service and to the disgust of the country.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

General FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Elections Committee, pushed through a resolution this morning, which will not only materially lighten the enormous labors of the Committee, but will dispose of many of the contested election cases arising in the South, on a basis and in a manner which will have the result of lessening the temptation to contest cases. Heretofore the payment of contestants equally with the successful members has led to many contests that really had no substantial foundation. General FARNSWORTH's resolution, which was passed, prohibits any payment to any contestant who is disqualified by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and also provides that when the Committee on Elections find that any member whose case is referred to them is disqualified by the same provision, they shall report the fact to the House, and the contest shall there end, so far as the Committee is concerned, unless the House otherwise order. General FARNSWORTH also introduced a bill, which went over for action till Wednesday, and which meets with the approval of a majority of the Committee, providing that in all elections for members of Congress all votes cast for any person disqualified under the Constitution shall be void, and the person receiving the next highest number, if qualified, shall be declared elected. The Democrats avowed a strong purpose to oppose the bill at the outset, hence its postponement.

Mr. LYNCH, of the Portland (Me.) district, who represents large shipbuilding and commercial interests, introduced a resolution to-day, which passed, authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee of nine to inquire into and report at the next session of Congress the cause of the great reduction of American tonnage, and the great depression of the navigation interests of the country, and to report what measures of legislation are necessary to better this condition of things. The Committee will give this subject a closer attention and a more thorough investigation than either the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on Commerce have yet been able to do. Commissioner WELLS' report will afford them an excellent basis to start upon.

The question of the adjournment of the present session of Congress came up in the House to-day incidentally, on a motion to rescind the resolution passed some days since to adjourn on the 30th inst. The motion was lost, but the sentiment developed in the discussion indicated very strongly that while the House was very anxious to adjourn as soon as possible, there was not much hope of getting away before the middle of next month. BUTLER spoke for a permanent session of Congress and warned members of the danger of going away and leaving the Senate in Executive Session to confirm Alaska purchase, &c., as they had done on previous occasions.

REGISTERED IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Johnson appointees in the Treasury Department are very much excited over the appointment of Mr. TULLOCH, late Secretary of the Congressional Republican Committee, to the position of Appointment Clerk of the Treasury. No removals have been made yet, but it is expected that a number will be dismissed at the end of the month. The office was besieged this morning by applicants for positions. They were of all ages, sex and colors.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Vice-President COLFAX leaves for Ohio and Indiana, accompanied by Mrs. COLFAX, to-morrow morning. He will be absent but a few days. Senator ANTHONY, President pro tem. of the Senate, will preside in his absence.

DEPUTATION OF QUAKERS.

A delegation of Quakers, from Philadelphia, consisting of Dr. C. EVANS, THOMAS WISTON and JAMES SCATTERGOOD, arrived here to-day. They have not made the object of their visit known, but it is understood to be in relation to the part that those peculiar people may bear in the reorganization of the Indian service. It is believed by many here that the President will make his selection of Indian agents from among the Quakers.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

Although no appointments are being made where a removal without cause is involved, pending the result on the Tenure-of-Office act, yet conclusions are being arrived at in many cases, which will take the shape of positive action when the time for action arrives. Among other things determined upon are Hon. WILLIAM A. DARRAGH, for Collector of the Ninth District of New-York, and Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, for Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

Patrons of art, as well as native and foreign artists, will be glad to learn of the passage in the House to-day of a resolution reported by General SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the importation free of duty for exhibition of paintings and works of art on giving bonds for reexportation after the period of one year, or the payment of duties if sold in this country.

PERSONAL.

Governor HAYS, of Ohio, and Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS, were among the distinguished gentlemen on the floor of the Senate to-day.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who has been absent from the city for the last few days, returns here to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

THE ALASKA FUR TRADE.

A sharp contest is in progress in this city over the Senate bill to protect the fur seals of Alaska. General N. J. DANA, of San Francisco, representing the American Russian Commercial Company of that city, has printed and laid before the House Committee on Commerce a memorial criticising the bill as contrary, in some features, to Republican policy, and objectionable in not providing that the highest bidder shall be given the proposed lease, and suggesting its modification so as to provide

First—That the natives alone shall be allowed to kill the seal under proper regulations.

Second—That all American citizens shall be allowed to compete in some designated market-place, on one of the islands, for the purchase of the skins, and that sales shall be made at no other point.

Third—That an officer of the Treasury Department, and a small military force, be stationed so as to enforce the regulations, and secure a revenue of $1 or $1 25 upon every skin shipped. The military officer is to be of such rank and discretion as to be able to render an efficient check upon the revenue officials, and like them to report to his superior the number of skins bought and shipped.

Under this plan the memorialists believe that the seals may be thoroughly protected, the islands may be made to yield an annual net revenue of $200,000, and at the same time the material prosperity of the Territory be generally advanced as could not be the case were these interests placed for any consideration in the power of an overshadowing monopoly.

EMIGRATION IN VIRGINIA.

It appears from the Richmond *Whig* of to-day that several Austrians will arrive next week to settle a few miles below Richmond. A large influx of Englishmen will arrive at Norfolk in April, and arrangements have been made for an extensive importation of Germans. Letters received from the Netherlands, Russia and other European States show that there will soon be a large immigration to Virginia. Northern men are also prospecting for settlement.

THE VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

All the clerical force at the Army Headquarters in Richmond was engaged on Saturday in preparing new appointments for the State, the time having arrived when, under the law, all persons who cannot take the test oath are to be removed from office. Among the appointments for the City of Richmond is Colonel EGBERT, Chief of Police. It is noted as a curious fact that throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, with a few exceptions, no marriage can be solemnized because of the removal of the clerks.

A COLORED POSTMASTER.

CHAS. M. WILDER, a colored man, has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, and indorsed by the Postmaster-General, as Postmaster at Columbia in that State. He was formerly Deputy United States Marshal, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and is said to be much respected by the members of all parties.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, calls attention to the deficiency of the appropriation to complete the Custom-houses at Portland, Me., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago.

A HEAVY CLAIM ALLOWED.

The United States Court of Claims to-day awarded to DAKIN, MOODY, GILBERT and SHOOR $56,000, the claim growing out of the arrangement for a dry dock at San Francisco. The original amount of damages was $180,000.

GEN. HERNINGER.

The statement from Charleston that Gen. HERNINGER is in command of expeditionary forces in Cuba is incorrect, as that gentleman is now in Washington.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The following announcements have been made in the Navy Department:

Captain Robert Thompson has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City, Ill.; Commander James T. Foster has been relieved from that station and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton to the Boston Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineers O. W. Allison and George W. Hall have been ordered to the Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineers E. Wells and A. J. Kenyon to the *Quinnebaug*; Second Assistants H. D. Post and J. C. Brownlee to the *Unadilla*, and R. T. Bennett to the *Shenandoah*; First Assistant C. Adrade and Second Assistant E. Chaney, to the *Monume*.

A dispatch received to-day from Rear-Admiral Radford, dated Lisbon, Portugal, March 1, announces his arrival at that station on the *Franklin*, on the 28th ult., after a passage of seventeen days from New-York. The *Franklin* encountered a heavy southward gale, lasting from the 16th to the 23d ult.

The Navy Department has been informed that the *Tuscarora* and the *Swatara* will return to the United States, in obedience to an order from the Navy Department, as soon as the necessary repairs now going on are completed.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Geo. W. PASCHAL, Esq., E. BLAIN, Esq., of Texas, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, HENRY SHERMAN, Esq., of Connecticut, and JNO. WINSLOW, Esq., of New-York, were admitted to practice as Attorneys and Counselors of this Court.

The following cases were decided:

No. 101.—Chas. F. Blanchard, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Court of Claims in this cause.

No. 118.—The United States ex rel. Samuel C. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. Egbert Gates, Town Clerk of Portage, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 119.—The town of Pelton, appellant, vs. Samuel C. Morgan; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit in this cause.

Nos. 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.—The United States, appellants, vs. The Grand Lodge of Masons, *Lake Counties, Yazoo Park, Preble, T. E. Cromwell, Fryer, J. M. Sharp*, and *Silas Stevens*; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the several appeals in these cases.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54.—The Sisters Twenty-five of the Order of Charity of Louisiana, *Mary J. D'Orphan, Home*, appellants, &c., vs. The United States; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the several decrees in these cases per stipulation of counsel, and remanding the causes to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 102.—Enoch Jacoby, appellant, vs. Thomas F. Baker; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 36.—William M. Whitney, appellant, vs. William Sprague; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 122.—Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, vs. The Town of Beloit; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 123.—The town of Rock, appellant, vs. Samuel C. Morgan; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit in this cause.

Nos. 124, 125.—Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, vs. The Town of Beloit; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 103.—Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, vs. The Town of Pelton; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 104.—John S. Parsons, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles S. Harvey; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The Chief Justice announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 116.—Dennis Mulligan, plaintiff in error, vs. John Orton. The argument of this cause was commenced by Hon. Garrett Davis, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by J. W. Moore, Esq., of counsel for the defendant in error.

Order of the Court.—The Chief Justice announced that next Friday being "Good Friday," the Court will not sit on that day, and that motions set for hearing then will be heard on the Friday next following.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 22.

Mr. FENTON presented a resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in reference to secret sales of gold and Government bonds by the Treasury Department.

Mr. POMEROY reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill granting the right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad. Several amendments recommended by the Committee were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific line in California to Portland, Oregon.

It allows any Company heretofore designated by the Legislature to file its assent to said act within one year.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Sacramento Emigration and Navigation Canal Company in California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Senate then elected the following officers, Sergeant-at-Arms, JOHN R. FRENCH, of North Carolina; Executive Clerk, JOHN M. MORRIS, of South Carolina; Congressional Printer, ALNON M. CLARK, of Buffalo.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a joint resolution relative to taking the ninth census.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COLE introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle the accounts of WM. J. PATCH, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of California. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Central Transit Railroad, from some point on the Rio Grande to Oil Springs, Cal.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress relative to naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill to facilitate and provide for the more perfect preservation of records in the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Interior to rent a fire-proof building for the use of the Department. Passed.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a resolution to authorize the correction of an error in the enrolment of the Civil Appropriation bill, by the omission of the provision requiring proprietors of bonded warehouses to reimburse to the United States the salaries of storekeepers.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the provision having been adopted by both Houses, he supposed he ought to vote for its proper enrolment; but he felt bound to say it had been adopted without proper consideration; that in his judgment it was in direct conflict with the law of last year, and would work marked injury to the public service.

Mr. FESSENDEN defended the provision.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act came up at 1 o'clock as unfinished business, but on motion of Mr. PATTERSON it was postponed, and the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company was taken up.

Several amendments were made and the bill was passed.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment striking all out after the first section, and substituting a bill of sixteen sections designed, he said, to devolve all the duties of the Circuit Courts now in existence upon the District Courts, and to reorganize the Circuit Courts with the District Courts in each Circuit. The amendment, he said, had been drawn up by a number of United States Judges, after consultation with several other Judges, and he believed it to present a much better plan of reorganization than that reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Without action upon the bill, the Senate, at 5 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. LYNCH—To provide for a gradual resumption of specie payment. Also, to provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency.

By Mr. POLAND—To provide for a uniform system of naturalization.

By Mr. KELSEY—To prohibit secret sales of gold or bonds for the Government.

By Mr. DAVIS—To amend the judicial system of the United States. Also, to establish the office of Assistant Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

By Mr. BENNETT—To provide the lights to be carried by steam vessels on the lakes. Also, for the better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier.

By Mr. WOOD—To repeal the act in relation to the certification of checks by National Banks. Also, to alter the computation of foreign money for Government purposes.

By Mr. CALKIN—To remove obstructions from East River, New-York Harbor.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Pennsylvania—To authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Pennsylvania, by the nearest direct route.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Relative to the use of boilers on steam vessels other than those made of charcoal plates and wrought-iron. Also, giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden.

By Mr. BINGHAM—In reference to claims of contractors for machinery for steam war vessels.

By Mr. LAWRENCE (without indorsing it)—To incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati National Railroad Company.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—For the election of a Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—In relation to bridges across the Ohio River.

By Mr. LOGAN—For the appointment of a supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospitals of the United States. Also to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande, &c.

By Mr. COOK—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Topeka, Kansas.

By Mr. ASPER—To divide the State of Texas; to organize that portion lying south and west of the Colorado River into the State of Lincoln, and to provide for the continuance of a Provisional Government in Texas.

By Mr. HAWLEY—Making appropriations for the improvement of the Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi. Also, to supply condemned ordnance to the Soldiers' Monument Committee of Rock Island.

By Mr. WELLS—To regulate the inspection and supervision of steam vessels of merchandise.

By Mr. BOLES—In reference to charges of desertion in cases of soldiers honorably discharged. Also, making grant of lands for a railroad from the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to the Rio Grande. Also, granting further time to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad for the completion of the first section of its road.

By Mr. CONGER—To report the law for the sale of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, in Michigan. Also joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in reference to railroad grants.

By Mr. FERRY—Similar joint resolutions.

By Mr. STOUGHTON—For holding terms of the United States Court at Kalamazoo, Mich.

By Mr. HOSKINS—To grant certain lands to Wisconsin as swamp lands.

By Mr. SAWYER—Legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip. Also, for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—A memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for the establishment of a port of entry at Superior City, Wis.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Changing the limits of a land district in California. Also, to provide better security for the lives of passengers on steamboats.

By Mr. SMITH, of Oregon—For the collection and permanent location of the Snake Indians in Oregon.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—In relation to treaties with Indian tribes.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the rules for the introduction and adoption of a resolution providing that in all contested election cases referred to the Committee on Elections, in which it shall be alleged by any party to the case or member of the House that either claimant is unable to take the test oath, it shall be the duty of the Committee to ascertain whether such disability exist, and if found to exist, the Committee shall so report to the House, and shall not further consider the claim of the person so disqualified without further order of the House, and no compensation shall be allowed to any claimant who shall have been ineligible to the office of Representative at the time of the election, and whose disability shall not have been removed by act of Congress.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether the design was, that in such case the contestant should have the seat.

Mr. FAINE said that this resolution would not have that effect, but that he should in due time introduce a bill to accomplish that purpose.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was offered and adopted by a vote of 136 to 44—a strict party vote.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WELKER, from the Conference Committee on the retrenchment resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, reported in favor of making the committee consist of four Senators and five Representatives. The report was agreed to.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army. He said it was the unanimous report of the Committee, and had the consent of the General. The bill was passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the same Committee, also reported a bill providing that no retired officer of the army shall hereafter be assigned to duty of any kind, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowances provided for by law for retired officers of his grade, and that all such assignments heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days of the passage of this act. After explanation by Mr. LOGAN, the bill was passed.

Mr. LOGAN, also from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution, providing that the vacancies existing in the Adjutant-General's Department at the time of the passage of the last Army Appropriation bill shall be exempted from the provisions of that act in relation to the grades of officers. After discussion between Messrs. LOGAN and GARFIELD, the resolution was passed.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. LYNCH moved to suspend the rules for the offering and adoption of a resolution creating a select committee of nine to inquire into and report at the next session the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of the country. Also, to report what measures are necessary to increase our ocean tonnage, revive our navigation interests and regain for our country the relative position which it once held among nations as a great maritime Power. The rules were suspended and the resolution was offered and adopted.

A motion to recall the concurrent resolution of adjournment was offered by Mr. LAWRENCE, and was discussed with considerable warmth by Messrs. LAWRENCE and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in favor of, and by Messrs. DAWES and GARFIELD against it. Finally, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 4 to 1.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution providing that the concurrent resolution by which the fine adjournment of Congress was fixed for Friday next, and which is now pending before the Senate, be recalled for further consideration, and that a message be sent to the Senate requesting the return of the same. He proceeded to state that the bills now before the Reconstruction Committee are bills that ought to be acted on at the present session. The reconstruction of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, and some legislation for Georgia, were undoubtedly necessary, and it would be impossible to perfect that legislation if Congress were to adjourn next Friday. There were other matters of importance before Congress which ought to be attended to within that time.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired to give another reason why the resolution should be recalled. He said the Senate had adjourned to-day without taking any vote on the question of the Tenure-of-Office bill. The Senate might at any moment act upon the concurrent resolution for adjournment, and then this Congress would adjourn without any bill or main prize, or without anybody to hinder it, next Friday. Suppose the Senate did pass a resolution to suspend the Tenure-of-Office act, and then adjourn on Friday; before the House could consider it, the whole question would fall to the ground between the two Houses. Therefore he desired, for one, that the House should have control of the matter in its own hands. He agreed with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LAWRENCE) that there was necessary legislation to be acted upon which could not be perfected between this and Friday. The Indian Appropriation bill had not been considered by the Senate, and there was various business which required the attention of Congress.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said: I hope this resolution will not prevail. It seems to me we are making arrangements in this way for a long session, which will run us into the hot months of the Summer. I do not suppose the Senate will agree to the resolution without an amendment postponing the day for final adjournment for a few days; but if we recall the concurrent resolution and entay upon general legislation, we will not only have to sit here for months, but, in my opinion, we will commence a career of legislation which will be fraught with anything but good. I think it were better for us that we had not met at all on the 4th of March; I think it were better for us that we had adjourned at the end of the first week of this session rather than adjourn next Friday; but I think it worse than all if we put off the day of final adjournment. There is nothing in the

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by R. W. Peabodie, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1415—Hoff et al. vs. Cushing, Receiver of Lewis Hudson Sixth Av. Co.
1366—McCormick vs. Penn. Central R. R. Co.
1317—Hay vs. Hall.
1318—Langenbach vs. Fuller et al.
1320—McLeod vs. Bailey.
1325—N. Y. Guard and Indem. Co. vs. Price.
1327—Fisk, Jr., vs. Stewart.
1328—Lawson vs. Sherman.
1331—McLeod vs. Hamilton.
1336—Hertfelder vs. Berger.
1339—Wilgus et al. vs. Carpenter.

Part II.—Adjourned to 10:30 A. M. Wednesday.

Part III.—Adjourned to 10:30 A. M. Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to 10:30 A. M. Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. 1—Dazeed vs. Thompson.
78—Brimley vs. Kerr.
88—The People of al. vs. Sweeney et al.
89—Sanford vs. Adam, Comptroller, &c.
99—Freeman vs. Green.
105—Elmer vs. Milbank.
107—Brown vs. Slattery.
115—In re. Petition of Johnson et al.
128—Havemeyer et al. vs. Hamann et al.
149—Benings vs. Dermott, &c.

Nos. 154—In re. Rechin.
164—Ledwich vs. Ford et al.
168—Clogget vs. Mason.
176—Mason vs. Lowenstein.
182—Lear vs. Lear.
185—Draper vs. Stewart, Jr.
202—Mendelsohn et al. vs. Farrington et al.
214—Hanlan vs. Newman et al.

Call No. 224—Valentine et al. vs. Livingston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 722—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
1464—Priaer vs. Cong. R. U. R.
808—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
763—Doyle vs. Mulvale.
673—Drake vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
776—Lange vs. Cockrill.
771—Barrett, Adm'x, vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
469—Colt vs. Planet et al.

Nos. 792—Kelly vs. Kreder.
649—Agnew vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Phila. S. S. Co.
829—Epstein et al. vs. Rome et al.
751—Thomas vs. Pinkney.
799—Wall et al. vs. Lindsay et al.
808—Sturns vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
875—Mead et al. vs. Lewis.

Part II.—Held by Pitman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 802—Phelps vs. Douglas.
806—Keegan vs. Hopkins.
820—Hunter vs. Macdonald.
846—Brooks et al. vs. Indem. Fire Ins. Co.
825—Am. Imp. Gaslight Co. vs. Parker et al.
832—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
842—Kiel et al. vs. Protec. Ins. Co.

Nos. 894—Tuska vs. Carter et al.
795—Tuska vs. Schnepel.
A.—Dunlap vs. Lessler et al.
866—Schieff vs. Marks.
864—Dolman vs. Arnstrong.
876—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
158—Lambert et al. vs. Converse.
873—Hamett vs. Lynch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Equity Calendar.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos. 3171—Gibbs vs. Nat'l Gaslight Co.
1693—Hausman vs. Otto.
1697—West vs. Bodine.
1707—Bradley vs. Godfrey.
1723—Powers vs. Kearney.
1724—Smith vs. Jones.
1733—Mann vs. Rogher.
1731—Blakesby vs. Stuart.
1733—Dowling vs. Jones.
1734—Kenny vs. Fuchs.
1735—Kelly vs. Mannas.

Nos. 1736—Dalmin vs. Frost.
1738—Konig vs. Stek.
1740—Hustand vs. Millbank.
1741—Bache vs. Backer, Jr.
1742—Mitchell vs. Steam Derrick Co.
1744—Dunning vs. Odell.
1747—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1748—Lewis vs. Lewis.
1752—Foster vs. Wemberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Cunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. James Meehan, burglary.
2—The People vs. James Meehan, robbery.
3—The People vs. Charles Brown, grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Frederick S. Bogue, obtaining goods by false pretences.
5—The People vs. John Williams and Richard Jones, grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Williams and Richard Jones, grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. H. Chambers, obtaining goods by false pretences.
8—The People vs. James Lane, receiving stolen goods.
9—The People vs. Wm. Wolfe, grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Charles Clark and James Wright, larceny from the person.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED SLACKMAILING CASE.

The United States vs. F. S. Tucker.—In this case, the testimony for the Government having been closed, counsel for defence moved for a dismissal of the case on questions of law, but after hearing argument, the Commissioner decided to hear the whole evidence on both sides.

The first witness called was Supervisor Dutcher, who testified that the defendant was assigned to this distillery by him, and that the defendant had made reports to him at various times of what transpired at the distillery; that on the 11th of January he reported that Tucker had taken money in his pocket as he was washing himself in the office of the distillery, and showed to witness the money, which was $50, in large bills; that he requested the witness not to say anything about it and he would return it when he should have left the distillery, and consulted with him as to how it should be returned, but that the witness refused to take it and Tucker kept it; that Tucker did not report the money taken from the distillery and requested to be relieved, but he urged him to stay till the first of the month. Mr. Dutcher testified that on the 14th of the January Tucker again reported to him that money had again been put in his pocket while he was in the warehouse taking an oath, and that he supposed it was May who did it, as he was near him at the time. He showed the money again, which was two $100 bills. That on the 16th or 17th Tucker again reported to him that, as he was writing at his desk the morning, Ray came and put money in his pocket, which he took out and gave it back to Ray as he was going out of the door, and that Ray picked it up and put it in his pocket.

On cross-examination witness said that Tucker had reported times in December, reported that they were running of tubs at the distillery in less time than the law allowed, but that all these reports were made to him confidentially. Tucker stated that he was afraid he would be treated as such as long as he was at the distillery, as he was afraid of personal injury; that May had been reported to be removed from duty at that place; that he was reduced on the 1st of February, and that he advised the defendant after that to go to some counsel, and have his statement drawn up for the purpose of laying it before the District-Attorney.

Mr. Dutcher also testified that Tucker also stated to Deputy Commissioner Harland in his presence the facts which he had stated to the witness, that the money in his pocket, put that was after he had left the distillery, and that he also reported them to General Hobart, a Special Inspector; but that he never made any formal report to him nor to the Collector, so far as he knew.

The next witness called was a son of the defendant, a lad of 15, who testified that he went with his father to the distillery on the 11th of January, after school or other days; that they arrived at the distillery in the morning together, and that Mr. Ray was there when they arrived; that they left about ten o'clock the 2d; that Mr. Ray staid there till about while after he got there on the 16th, when he went away and did not return till after three o'clock; that while he was there he saw Ray put some greenbacks in his vest, and after going through it, went away; and Mr. Ray came a few minutes after, so few that he ran out to see if they were not still in sight, and that it was after three o'clock when they went away; that he and his father then went into the warehouse and were waiting for the stamps when Ray came in, and sent him up to the office with a message to Young Mr. Ray, which he carried, and returning met Mr. Ray coming from the warehouse, and that he then went along home; his father told him that when Ray came whistling out of the warehouse he put money in his pocket; that on the 14th he was with his father when he arrived Ray was not there, and his father left him in the office and went out, and while he was gone Ray came in, and that a few minutes after a boy came in with a note to Ray to tell him of the death of a man who had been employed in the distillery, and that Ray sent word by the boy that he would come over as soon as he could; that the defendant came in before the boy went away, and they talked about the matter, and Mr. Ray then went away, and after he was gone Quinn, the real estate dealer, came in; that after Ray was gone he and his father went up to the Central Park to skate, and did not get back to the distillery till about one o'clock; that Ray was not there and did not come till late in the afternoon, and that Ray did not see his father from the morning till he came back in the afternoon; that a few minutes after Ray came into the office the door into the still, and that witness and his father then left for home; that Ray came out after them and called to his father to come back, but his father would not, and that he then drove off; that the next day his father said Ray had been drinking, and that Ray wanted his father to put money in his pocket again.

The examination of Mr. Ray's witness was not concluded when the case was adjourned till to-day, at 1 P. M.

The United States vs. David Lichtenstein and Sigismund Park, charged with conspiring against the Government by bribery at the sugar tax: The Commissioner postponed his decision to-day, not having made up his mind completely how much weight to attaches to testimony from men who are, according to their own statement, co-conspirators.

The United States vs. Jacob Frank.—The decision of this case, which is similar to the one above, was postponed to Thursday morning next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

BEFORE—MARCH 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—SUPREME INTERPLEADER PROCEEDINGS—COUNTER-AFFIDAVITS.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America, Thomas C. Durant, et al.—The argument of the motions in this case was continued to-day. Affidavits on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and contradictory of the testimony of Vice-President Durant, were read. These affidavits were made by Mr. John J. Cisco, Sidney Dillon, and Charles A. Lambard, and are in substance as follows:

John J. Cisco swears that from the organization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company he has been and now is a director and the Treasurer of said; that he has read a copy of the affidavit of Thomas C. Durant, which was read before the Court on the 20th inst., and that said affidavit is true to the best of deponent's belief and knowledge. This affidavit bears date March 20, 1869.

Sidney Dillon deposed that he is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that he is now the President of the Credit Mobilier of America, which is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the general office of the said Credit Mobilier of America is now, and has been since the organization of said company, in the City of Philadelphia; that since the month of December last past the said Credit Mobilier of America has had no office or branch office at No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and that no such office or branch office has been established in said place since that time; that the books, papers, property, assets or effects of the said Credit Mobilier of America, at No. 20 Nassau-street in the City of New-York, nor has there been any of the same at any time since the month of December last past within the knowledge of deponent; deponent further says that there are none of the books, papers, property, assets or effects of the said Credit Mobilier of America at No. 20 Nassau-street in the City of New-York, nor has there been any of the same at any time since the month of December last past within the knowledge of deponent; deponent further says that he has read the affidavit of A. H. Whitmore made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements in each paragraph and statement therein absolutely true in point of fact, saving only as to the following points, viz.: It is true that none of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor of the Credit Mobilier of America, ever made any report to the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the report made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the same is in each paragraph and statement therein absolutely true in point of fact, saving only as to the following points, viz.: It is true that none of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor of the Credit Mobilier of America, ever made any report to the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Thomas C. Durant, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements therein are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Oliver Ames, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements therein are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Oakes Ames, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements therein are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Henry S. Fox, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements therein are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Sidney Dillon, made March 16, 1869, in this action, and that the statements therein are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief; deponent further says that he has read the copy of the affidavit of Henry Cabot Lodge

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Issue restricted by law to $4,000,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

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N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all names, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 25 Pine-st.

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REMOVED TO
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NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy'r	Sell.		Buy'r	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¼	115¾	6-20 Coupon, '67	113	113¼
Coupon, 1881	115	115¼	6-20 Coupon, '68	113¼	113¾
5-20 Reg., 1865	113¼	114	6-20 Coupon, '69	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	114¼	6-20 Coupon, '70	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '66	113¾	114¼	6-20 Coupon, '71	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	113¾	114¼	Gold	131½	131¾
5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	114¼	U. S. Cur. Fund	32¼	32½
Jan. and July	112	112½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
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GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1869.

Cash capital Jan. 1, 1869	$200,000
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1869	126,076
Assets	$326,076
Liabilities:	
Losses in process of adjustment	$20,027

E. J. LOWBER, President.
R. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act: Now, therefore, I, HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office this 15th day of March, 1869. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency. [L.S.] No. 1,861. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 22, 28, 32, 37, 107, 136, 140, 152, 162, 171, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Registered, 1881.....115¼ 116¼ 6-20 Coupon, '67.....113 113¼
Coupon, 1881.....115 115¼ 6-20 Coupon, '68.....113¼ 113¾
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Jan. and July.....112 112½

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
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THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1869.

Cash capital Jan. 1, 1869	$200,000
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1869	126,076
Assets	$326,076
Liabilities:	
Losses in process of adjustment	$20,027

E. J. LOWBER, President.
R. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act: Now, therefore, I, HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office this 15th day of March, 1869. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency. [L.S.] No. 1,861. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 22, 28, 32, 37, 107, 136, 140, 152, 162, 171, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act: Now, therefore, I, HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office this 15th day of March, 1869. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency. [L.S.] No. 1,861. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 22, 28, 32, 37, 107, 136, 140, 152, 162, 171, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1869, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened subsequent to the day of election.
D. F. BARNHART, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nevada Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of its Secretary, No. 279 Water-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking such action as they may deem expedient with reference to the dissolution of the Company.
T. E. P. BANDOLFE,
NELSON RUNYON,
WM. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. NICHOLS,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of April next. The Polls will open at 12 M., and continue open until 1 P. M. JOSEPH P. JOY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 270 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this office will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next. Poll will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CITY Hall, Post-Office, Custom-House, Halls of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be relighted at the Jones-street and Washington Square Gas Works, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.—AT THE MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held on the 16th day of March, 1869, the consolidation agreement was ratified and approved. The name of the new Company extending from Erie to Toledo is Lake Shore Railway Company. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.
President, ALFRED MOORE.
First Vice-President, NATHANIEL ELLIS.
Second Vice-President, WILLIAM W. OWENS.
Secretary, ORLANDO F. SMITH.
Office No. 678 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.
TRUSTEES:
ALFRED MOORE, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN WRAY, JAMES HARRIS,
JAMES E. SMITH, GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES R. LEAMING, D. V. FREEMAN,
NATHANIEL ELLIS, GEORGE DEVLING,
D. M. H. SANDS, LEVI A. LEVINGSTON,
JAMES CONKLIN, GEORGE STEVENSON,
WM. W. OWENS, JAMES M. EGAN,
NATH. JARVIS, Jr., JAMES H. COLEMAN,
RICHARD MARTIN, JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
R. H. MERRILL.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 2 24-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26TH and 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
INTEREST WILL NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.*
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COGGEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 326 AND 328 CANAL-ST., COR. LAGHT.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
ASSETS, $5,949,920.
All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 24-st., and 3d-av.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

GETTEMS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LE PROPHETE. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch and Sig. Bosetti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gorman, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 4th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIONESS OF THE NORTH. Leading characters by Miss Kate Reignolds.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.
Cranberry-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Prof. R. A. Raymond.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
52-av., near 64th-st.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

PROTIADES BEY has proceeded to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turkey.

In the British House of Commons yesterday, Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that the Government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenian prisoners. The debate on the Irish Church bill had been resumed. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER favored disestablishment, but opposed disendowment. Solicitor-General COLERIDGE advocated the bill in all its points.

A popular free-trade demonstration had been made in Barcelona, Spain.

The majority of the elections for the Hungarian Parliament have so far resulted in the success of the Deak Party.

WEST INDIES.

Captain-General DULCE issued a proclamation on Sunday to the people of Havana, in which he alludes to the events of the previous day, and insists that his promises to maintain order are redeemed. The Government had already sent away those who were endeavoring to disturb the country. He concludes with a flattering address to the volunteers. Private letters received at Washington represent the insurgent cause as probably successful in the end.

A review of all the Spanish troops at Havana will take place to-day. In a skirmish near Trinidad, the insurgent General SCHMIDT was killed. Two more plantations had been destroyed by the insurgents in that jurisdiction. A report prevailed yesterday in Havana that the towns of Manuacaragua and Fortero-Gallano had been destroyed by order of CAVADA. Seventy-five insurgent prisoners had been executed near Trinidad, and the situation there was represented as serious.

There was an appearance of tranquillity in St. Domingo, but arrests and executions continue to be of frequent occurrence. In the eastern part of the country the insurgents were so troublesome that martial law had been declared in the Province of Seibe. The special Commissioner of the Dominican Government, now en route for Washington, has instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States.

Dates from St. Thomas are to the 16th inst. The schooner *Susan*, of New-York, for Cadiz, had put in there leaking. The British brig *Sisters* and bark *Rapid* had been totally wrecked. The former had four of her crew drowned. At the request of the Captain-General of Porto Rico the Danish authorities had banished Dr. BETANCES, of Mayaguez, on suspicion of having assisted in organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies. The doctor had refused to go on the ground of being an American citizen, and the affair caused considerable excitement.

Hayti advices are to the 11th. President SALNAVE's pickets were besieging Jacmel, and the insurgents had commenced the seige of Gonaives with prospects of good success. SALNAVE had arrested 300 merchants and others, and drafted them into the Gonaives garrison. A change had occurred in the Ministry. A treaty had been concluded with France by which the latter was to receive 12 per cent. of the revenues to pay off her claims. Vessels are allowed to enter all the ports and discharge and load merchandise under certain conditions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. FENTON presented a resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in reference to secret sales of gold and bonds by the Government. The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad, when the same was passed with amendments made by the Committee. The Senate then elected JOHN E. PENNOYER, of North Carolina, JOHN M. MORRIS, of South Carolina, Executive Clerks, and ALMAR M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, Congressional Printer. Several bills of minor interest were introduced and appropriately referred. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a fireproof building for the use of the Department. Some debate ensued on the Civil Appropriation bill, in relation to the omission of the provision requiring bonded warehouse proprietors to reimburse the United States the salaries of storekeepers. The resolution was at length agreed to. The bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act came up as unfinished business and was at once postponed on motion. The bill to amend the judicial system of the United States was called up but no action was taken as the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

In the House, over one hundred bills were introduced, the most important being to provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency and a gradual resumption of specie payments; to provide for a uniform system of naturalization; to repeal the act in reference to the certification of checks by National Banks and to alter computation of foreign money for Government purposes; to remove obstructions from the East River, New-York Harbor; to divide the State of Texas; to provide an uniform rate of naturalization. A joint resolution was introduced, and adopted by a strict party vote, providing that in contested election cases where one of the claimants cannot take the test oath, the Committee shall so report to the House for action. Bills were passed abolishing the position of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army, and to prevent the assignment of any retired officer to active service. A resolution was offered for the creation of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the reduction of American tonnage in the foreign carrying trade. A bill to limit public expenditures was also introduced. A resolution was adopted calling for information relative to buildings and supplies in the War and Navy Departments. Some debate ensued on a proposition to extend the session, on the ground that the business is becoming excessive. Mr. LAWRENCE again attacked the Senate in his remarks, and was called to order. The resolution was finally adopted. A resolution to secure the rights of American citizens in the coast fisheries was adopted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is unimportant. The Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, JOSEPH MARIE DE SILVA PARANHAS, was about to establish a Provisional Government.

One night last week a policeman in Chicago detected two students endeavoring to smuggle two dead bodies into a medical college. He arrested the students and secured one of the bodies, which proved to be that of a young woman, evidently but recently buried. The students were held to answer in $800 bail. Considerable excitement prevailed among the students and persons living near the college.

In the Philadelphia Supreme Court yesterday, application was made for a writ of error in the case of TWITCHELL, the convicted murderer. The application was pronounced too late, though Judge THOMPSON said he would examine the papers.

The Cascade Paper Mills at Penn Yan, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday, causing a loss of $135,000; insured for $60,000.

The shooting of Mrs. SHAANY, near Fort Wayne, Ind., which was reported to have occurred accidentally while she was cleaning her house, proves, on investigation, to have been the willful act of some person unknown. The murderer must have shot her from outside the house. Although there were many articles of value on the premises, nothing was disturbed.

It is said that Governor PAGE, of Vermont, is now in Washington urging the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga, with some probability of succeeding.

The Baptist Church at Methuen, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The fire was discovered while the congregation was being dismissed, and all escaped without any accident occurring.

A swindler went into an extensive jewelry establishment in Baltimore, a few days ago, pretending to have several bags of gold dust or filings. He exhibited a genuine bag as a sample, and the jeweler bought all by it, paying $2,700. The remaining bags proved spurious. The swindler escaped.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday instructed their Committee on Ferries to inquire into the matter of the boats of the Harlem Navigation Company landing passengers from this City at Astoria and other points, the Company having no ferry franchise. The resolution making it necessary for owners of public vehicles to get the approval of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals before obtaining a license, was lost. The resolution protesting against the Broadway and Tenth-street Stage Line bill, was concurred in.

The Police Commissioners yesterday took evidence in the case of Captain YOUNG, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Detectives. He denied their jurisdiction, and declined to appear for trial. The Commissioners unanimously dismissed him from the force.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday concurred in adopting a protest to the Legislature against the passage of an act granting certain privileges to the Tenth-street and Broadway stage line. A resolution was adopted directing the renumbering of the avenues where not already done.

A mass meeting of the different trades unions, representing 80,000 workingmen, will take place to-night at the Cooper Institute. The object will be to take measures to draw all the mechanics of the City into unions, to act in political matters as one organization.

Cotton was in moderate demand yesterday at a shade stronger prices. Breadstuffs were less freely sought after; prices generally favor buyers. Provisions were not in much request, as a rule; Pork was lower; Lard heavy. Groceries were in demand; Sugars buoyant. The freight market was quiet.

Prices for beef cattle are maintained at high figures, with ready sales for prime beeves at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. A goodly number of the best cattle were sold, yesterday, at Communipaw yards for 17½c.@18c. ℔ lb. Prices are firmer than last week, and much in favor of sellers for any kind of cattle that are fit to eat. Prices of mutton sheep continue firm, and seem to be advancing. Mutton sells readily in the dead-meat market at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb., by the carcass. Some extra-fed sheep were quoted at 20c. ℔ lb., by the carcass. Live sheep, if fat, sell for 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Inferior lots were sold for less than 7c. ℔ lb., while some really fat ones were reported as sold at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Swine are well maintained at 13½c. @14c. ℔ lb., with a few lots at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. for City dressed. Prime corn-fed hogs retail at 15c. ℔ lb., by the carcass. Veal calves, dressed, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb., by the carcass.

The Erie Railway Company as a Political Power.

The Erie Railway Company, under the control of its present audacious and unscrupulous managers, has suddenly become a gigantic and grasping political power, and as such at this moment confronts the Legislature and threatens to control the politics of the State. It is hardly possible to foresee what this new power may propose; and it will be very difficult to arrest anything it shall undertake. It is impossible to appreciate the strength and danger of this new element, as a political power, without testing its capacity for mischief by what it has accomplished in other fields within the last ten months.

Up to October last, the Erie Railway Company had been a quiet, embarrassed corporation, managed by a Board of Directors, who, aside from an occasional Wall-street stock speculation, in which some of them perhaps engaged, devoted themselves solely to the duty of operating the road. All the directors participated at the monthly meetings of the Board, and the corporation was without participation or power in the judicial or legislative departments of the State.

A glance will trace the rapid steps by which this Company and its present managers have advanced to a position that should arrest public attention.

1. A few unknown Wall-street stock speculators combined, purchased proxies, got control of the last October election, turned out or set at defiance the old, well-known directors and usurped supreme authority.

2. GOULD, FISK, and LANE suddenly appeared as having absolute power in the Board of Directors, scorned the other directors, refused them all participation in the business of the Company, declined to have any meetings of the Board of Directors; and since have had none. This consummated the revolution in the Board, and no director has asserted his rights, and each of the excluded directors makes his justification by pleading his want of knowledge of what has been done, and of power to prevent it. Thus the Board has been practically annihilated and the usurpation made complete.

3. The usurpers then issued more than twenty millions of new stock secretly, sold it, got the money for it, did what they pleased with the money, and defied the stockholders. The latter resorted to the Courts. There they were confronted by the Erie managers, who got one of their own number made receiver. In that way the door of redress was closed against the stockholders, until Judge SUTHERLAND named Judge DAVIES a receiver. Then the Erie managers claimed that no receiver at all was needed, and again they succeeded, and Judge CARDOZO decided there should be no receiver, and there is none; and thus the stockholders were laid prostrate before this new power, and our Courts were shown to be unavailable for redress. Such was the conquest of the Judiciary.

4. The same power, in the meantime, had ruled over Wall-street, putting up and putting down one after another, stocks, at pleasure, by the use of the vast sums of money received from the earnings of the road or the creation and sale of tens of millions of new stock whenever convenient. If Wall-street was not utterly subdued, it was only because it excluded Erie stock from the sales at the public Boards, and found protection only by casting out an element too dangerous and powerful to be handled.

5. As the result of these proceedings, the managers, or some of them, acquired sudden wealth, secured controlling influence in other corporations, purchased theatres and opera houses and palatial residences on Fifth-avenue, while, for the first time, dividends were not made on the preferred stock, and the floating debt of the Company increased.

6. The Attorney-General of the State at one time indicated some feeble purpose of resistance, but the same new power, so potent elsewhere, contrived a suit in the name of the people, and it quietly slumbers in the Court of Judge BALCOM on the banks of the Susquehanna, as harmless as the bones of the savages that moulder in the same region. Here was another victory.

7. The next field in which victory was desirable was the State Legislature. This seems to have been the easiest conquest of all. The Legislative Committee has succeeded, thus far, in disclosing just details enough to place beyond question two facts; first, that enormous sums of money were used by the Erie managers to influence legislation, and second, that the legislative power is paralyzed or indifferent, and cannot, as the law now stands, probe the corruption to the bottom and fix responsibility and guilt where they belong.

It may be assumed, we fear, that the Legislature will do nothing that will punish or even expose the most audacious and corrupting usurpations and abuses in corporate management which this generation has seen. Thus those three men who have got into supreme control of a great corporation by means, which six months since few were bold enough to imagine, and which no man having any claims on public respect will now dare justify, are triumphant over their fellow directors, the stockholders, the Courts of this City, the Attorney-General and the Legislature.

But this is not all; there is yet a wider field of domination, another enemy of absolute power in this corporation to conquer. That field is the wide arena of State politics, and that enemy is Republican supremacy in this State.

The plans of the final victory have long been laid, and the triumph is certain, if those threatened are not aroused.

The party that elected the Governor last Fall has the Central Railroad Company, the Harlem Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, in full sympathy with it, and has a majority of the other roads. To add the Erie Railway Company to the others, even under ordinary management, would be dangerous enough, but the consummation now threatened is vastly more dangerous.

When the Erie Railway Company was made a foot-ball in the hands of a desperate set of stock-jobbers, it also became the ally and the treasury of a political party; and measures were inaugurated and have since been steadily pursued, which have made this corporation a new and gigantic *political power*—a threatening and prolific source of corruption, disturbance and danger in the great arena of party politics.

If blindness, bribes and retainers have thus far prevented the party leaders here from speaking or seeing, and have kept the people in ignorance, they have not prevented sagacious and high-toned men at a distance from seeing and proclaiming, if not the reality, at least the possibility of the danger.

An article in the *North American Review* for January last, written by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., contains the following striking passage:

"The spoils of victory are large enough already; and few thoughtful men can doubt as to what would be the result if political victory carried with it a power and patronage such as hitherto have not been dreamed of, even in the imaginations of the most corrupt of the Tammany Ring. The Tammany ring is bad, very bad, in its kind; the Erie ring is bad, very bad, in its kind; as yet, however, they are not the same. Imagine the Erie and Tammany rings rolled into one and turned loose on the field of politics and the result of State ownership of railroads will be realized."

The vast power and patronage of Tammany is known. It made HOFFMAN Governor, and BARNARD and CARDOZO Judges, and HALL Mayor, and TWEED Senator, and SWEENY City Chamberlain, and SEYMOUR a Presidential candidate, and controls this City absolutely, and the Democracy of the State substantially.

Tammany itself is controlled by a ring in which TWEED and SWEENY are potent, and of which others that need not be named are members.

When the present managers of the Erie Company decided to usurp supreme power in the Corporation, they did so in concert with the Tammany ring. They resolved to invoke politics for the protection of usurpation and plunder. It was arranged that Erie and Tammany—rather their managers—should plan, and work, and flourish, and get wealth, or fall and go to ruin together. The Erie put into the partnership its treasury and the available influence of its thousands of employes, and Tammany put in its name, its prestige, its political influence and some of its choicest spirits. It was the most stupendous, the most corrupt, and the most dangerous combination of financial means and political influence ever made in this State or on this continent.

The possible profits were vast fortunes to all concerned, and political supremacy in the Empire State. There was no delay in carrying out the scheme. Two experienced railroad directors gave place to two Tammany Hall lawyer-politicians. WILLIAM M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY became Erie directors, and are believed to be the only directors that their political friends—JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and FREDERICK A. LANE—ever consult.

PETER B. SWEENY soon appears as a receiver of the Erie Railway Company, secretly, and without notice to either party in the suit then pending, appointed by Judge BARNARD to succeed a son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT. Very soon Judge BARNARD allows Mr. SWEENY *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the Erie treasury*; although Mr. SWEENY had devoted no time, rendered no services, received no property, and taken no responsibility as such receiver.

What was done with all this money we do not know, and probably the people will not know, at least till Tammany and Erie render up their secrets.

While Tammany and Erie were thus in power, it was necessary, for appearance sake, that certain honorable men of the opposite party should be in the Board of Directors, and they were put there. But it was arranged that they should have, and they do have, no power whatever. They have attended no meeting of the Board or of the Executive Committee, (save merely to elect GOULD President,) and they, in self-defence, disown all knowledge of what the managers have done since the October election.

In every way the partnership has flourished. It now only needs, to secure its continued prosperity, that the present Legislature should ratify or *whitewash* what has been done since October last. This once done, and Tammany and Erie may set every power in the State at defiance. The coiled serpent will then boldly raise his head and hiss defiance to all about him, and will have little to fear in the future.

Let us refer to a few facts which will show that these statements are not exaggerated.

1. So long as the present managers can create and sell stock at pleasure, how can their reflection be prevented, even if the Courts of this City having jurisdiction of Erie matters could be expected to make any decision adverse to Erie?

2. It does not require any argument to prove that a corporation managed by three men who sympathize with Tammany Hall, under the advice of PETER B. SWEENY and WILLIAM M. TWEED, will do as much as circumstances will permit to uphold and perpetuate the dominion of Tammany, and thereby enable Tammany to keep the Erie managers in their places. It will be more than the sword and the purse united.

3. The Erie Railway and its branches runs through about two hundred towns, has influential agents in most of them and many employes in each. In every town it pays money and exerts influence. It is easy to see how it may poll scores of votes in each town and otherwise decide an election. If it has elected twenty members this year, it can readily elect thirty next. And when it is noted that from its seventeen directors this year three are members of the Legislature, this estimate may be considered very moderate as to its political tendency and capacity.

4. The regular earnings of the Erie and its old branches are about $15,000,000, and it has more than twelve thousand men in its employ in this State. Now that the Company has become the political ally of Tammany Hall, need its agents ever want funds or its candidates votes? If the Committee or the Senate find that $500,000 was set apart in a lump for Albany use, before this alliance was consummated, is it difficult to imagine what may happen in the future? When neither the Legislature nor the Courts have succeeded in discovering anything which the Erie managers have not chosen or wished to disclose, can they hesitate in the future to do anything which party leaders and party exigencies may demand?

5. Is it not apparent that, even without resorting to the use of naturalization papers, as is believed to have been the case last Fall, the sagacious distribution of these fifteen thousand men along the line, just prior to elections, would enable the Erie and Tammany managers to elect almost whom they pleased all along the Erie and its branches?

6. But even these facts do not indicate the magnitude and possibilities of this new political power.

Since the fortunes of Tammany and Erie were united the Erie usurpers have, in violation of law and in the name of that Company, leased a considerable railroad in New-Jersey; have leased the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, being several hundred miles of road in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; have leased the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and have purchased and put in operation a line of twenty steamers on the Western lakes. These acquisitions are to be retained at all hazards by the aid of the partnership, and their earnings swell the amount of money annually received and disbursed by these managers to little short of twenty-five millions of dollars, and the number of men in their daily employ to little less than twenty-five thousand. When it is borne in mind that railroad men can make their residence almost where they please, that they can readily vote anywhere along the line, it will be plainly seen that this new political power does not alone threaten elections in towns and villages, but in States as well. It will require no great exertion of that skill exhibited by Tammany last Fall to give Ohio, Pennsylvania or New-York three or five thousand more Democratic votes than its share in any coming election.

If the Erie managers have their way in the present Legislature, the Erie and Tammany rings, a body "rolled into one and turned loose on the field of politics," and propelled by the joint power of the money of the Erie managers and of the patronage of the Tammany managers, will roll over and crush all before it. Those who do not expect to ride in its car, and are not willing to be crushed beneath its progress, will do well to see that it does not acquire a more destructive momentum. No such corrupt and formidable political power ever appeared in the field of New-York politics.

The Indian Appropriations.

The Indian Appropriation bill which passed the House is the one which passed that body at the end of the Fortieth Congress, and which, being sent to the Senate, was overloaded with amendments until it sank.

It appropriated the sum the House Committee called for—namely, $2,413,816; this the Senate nearly *trebled* last session by adding items amounting to $4,341,902. It now remains to be seen whether the same disagreement will again occur. The difference in view is this: The House bill proposed only to pay the amounts stipulated for in existing Indian treaties, while the Senate added those necessary for the treaties made since last August by the Indian Peace Commission. The House action has the advantage of providing at once for an expenditure about which there cannot be a dispute. The Senate action has a certain show of reason in precipitating the general question of our Indian policy—a most important question, involving the whole matter of Indian treaties, Indian government, Indian agents, and Indian wars.

There should be no objection, apparently, to considering these two matters separately—that is, adopting the House theory, to appropriate forthwith what money is actually, indisputably and urgently necessary, and then debating the later Indian treaties, and our Indian policy as a question by itself. The spirited preliminary discussion in the House, though premature, was sufficiently indicative of the feeling of Congress and the country upon the present Indian system. What we call our "Indian policy" is only a vast quagmire, into which contractors tumble annually millions of appropriations, making it, however, only more hopeless than ever.

When Mr. WOOD denounces the treaty system as "a fraud on the Treasury and an injury to the Indians," he keeps within the bounds of fact. Mr. LAWRENCE publicly declares not only that "the whole Indian Bureau is rotten and a mere den of thieves," but that "treaties have been put through the Senate when there were not six Senators present;" and the recent abuse of the treaty-making power in regard to the Indians, is matter of history. At the very start, the question comes up, are the Indians foreign Powers? If not,—and certainly, while inhabiting our territory, subject to our laws, they are not,—the very word "treaty" is a misnomer. Yet that word has been used of late years, and under cover of it, what is really a contract or agreement, and, as such, a matter of legislation, has been exalted to the super-legislative character of a treaty.

We admit that difficulties surround the subject; that the *status* of the hostile tribes especially, is anomalous; that it might be as unsatisfactory to call them "insurgents" or "rebels" as foreign enemies; that there is something of the nature of a treaty hanging about our compacts with them. Nevertheless, there is no such anomaly or confusion as justifies the subordination of the treaty-making power to the legislative power in Indian matters, so as to justify the former in buying and selling public lands through treaties with Indian tribes. Mr. JULIAN tells us that the new Administration opposes this latter practice, and is anxious to break it up. It is clear, at all events, that with nearly a dozen new Indian treaties pending, and the appropriations required so large, it is worth while to see on what general principles we shall proceed, what claims the Indians really have on us, and how these claims may best be satisfied.

Naval Uniform.

Some of our contemporaries are making merry over the late General Order No. 90 of the Navy Department, changing again the insignia of rank throughout the navy, from Admiral down to Midshipman, from Captain to Carpenter and Sailmaker. But, in truth, this matter, to those whom it concerns, is by no means trivial. The uniform question is a leading one with all men whose duties compel them to wear a uniform, from postmen to policemen, from firemen to Freemasons, from militiamen to volunteers, and so on to regular troops of both army and navy. To sailors, soldiers and civilians, we say, in camp, in court and on quarter-deck, the question of uniform and, above all, that of insignia of rank, is one of constant discussion.

Now, it so happens that the tendency in these matters is toward profuse show. Often, in war times, when deeds are more conspicuous than rank, there is a revulsion toward simplicity in dress—the gorgeous epaulette gives way to a plain shoulder-strap, the cocked hat to the kepi, and a General is sometimes caught out on his picket line in an old gray blouse, with nothing external to distinguish him from his men. But the ordinary tendency is the other way—toward enormous swathes of gold lace, especially in the navy.

Secretary BORIE's order is directed toward simplicity. It is a good one, and called for by the present array and display of gold bands about coat-sleeves. A very high naval officer's arm had got to looking like a barber's pole. The matter, however, is now simplified. Formerly, also, it was required much knowledge and narrow inspection to determine whether an officer was of the staff or line; but now, however, the staff, as in the English Navy, are to wear colored cloth between the stripe of gold lace around the sleeve—medical officers cobalt blue, paymasters white and engineers red. This order displays a practical knowledge of the necessities of the service; and, with the exception of the changed insignia of rank, it leaves the uniform of the navy as before.

Marshal Niel and the French Army.

Marshal NIEL, we learn by Cable, has been urging upon the French Chambers the necessity of pressing forward the reorganization of the army, according to the system promulgated by him twelve months ago. One would have thought that by this time the process might have been completed, but it seems as if this so-called "reorganization" of the army were simply a phrase designed to conceal, under the guise of an exceptional and temporary measure, that constant increase in the military resources of France which has been going on ever since the first symptoms of ill-will between herself and Prussia were manifested. We do not, in fact, quite understand what it is for which Marshal NIEL requires the cooperation of the Chambers. His measure of last year, which was passed with certain amendments by the Chambers, certainly provided for raising an army such as even France had never before possessed, and the powers granted to the Ministry and the military authorities were such as ought to have satisfied even the Emperor and his official *entourage*. But still, though repeating the usual stereotyped assurances of confidence in the security of peace, Marshal NIEL harps upon the old story, so familiar by this time to French ears, when increased taxation and additional levies are looming in the distance—France must be "fully prepared to avenge an insult if offered." This has hitherto always proved effective as a means of raising money and exciting the military ardor of the people, and it will probably do so still.

Marshal NIEL did not, however, tell his hearers from whom the "insult" might be expected. The budget report, we are told, describes the situation in Europe as "eminently peaceful." It certainly seems a little strange that with Europe "eminently peaceful," and peace being "secure," that the danger of this "insult," which some unknown Power is always supposed to be on the point of offering to France, should continue to haunt the minds of the Emperor and his Ministers. It is true that a few Belgian journals have been using somewhat dialogistic language with regard to the Emperor personally of late, but an alleged "insult" to France from Belgium would savor a little too much of the story of the wolf and the lamb. We can only hope that, from whatever quarter the "insult" may be anticipated, the Imperial Government will have sufficient regard for the best interests of France, as well as of Europe, not to take any steps calculated to precipitate it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Fowl Fair, which opened yesterday, was a great success, so far as concerned the variety of the show. Now that the war is over, and JOHNSON's administration is over, it is delightful to see the people amusing themselves and indulging in profitable pride by the display of their hens.

Explorers in quest of an open Polar Sea may find the object of their search without going far from home. They have only to take an observation of the Hudson River, where they will see poles enough, swaying in serried rows with the wind and tide, and supporting submerged gill-nets. The fact is, that shad will be soon running up stream, and fishermen are already prepared to capture them. The fish-poles, without doubt, are a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river and bay, frequent accidents to shipping having occurred by contact with them. But in spite of this drawback, we should be loth to dispense with the fine-flavored North River shad, and we wish the hard-working fishermen boisterous good luck all the season.

The judgment of the Supreme Court, recently pronounced, on the question of gold contracts, renders it highly desirable that the country should now be furnished with a paper currency on the basis of coin value. Why not amend the law authorizing the issue of gold certificates, so as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to issue such certificates as currency in denominations less than $20,—these certificates to be offered in exchange for coin and bullion, dollar for dollar; and then instruct the Secretary to receive coin and bullion for this purpose, not only in the Treasury at Washington and New-York, (as now,) but at other important commercial centres, particularly at San Francisco,—thus extending the benefits of the system to the whole country? Congress ought to attend to this before adjournment.

The number of colored applicants for offices is constantly increasing. We hear of them in pursuit of places in the diplomatic service, in the revenue service and in the Post Office Department.

The Bourbon marriage in this City on Saturday is not the first romantic marriage among the Bourbons, nor is it the first time that a member of this great and ancient royal line has gone out among the people to make a marriage match. On the contrary, there are not a few such incidents in Bourbon history, as is well known to those familiar with the different branches of the family. Among Bourbons, as well as among other people, "love laughs at locksmiths."

As usual, we have warlike news from Hayti. There seems to be little prospect of an end to the wretched fighting which has so long been kept up there. We should assuredly have nice work for our soldiers if we undertook to extend a "protectorate" over the island.

We trust that some man will turn up in Congress to take the place of Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE,—so far, at least, as concerns his constant and earnest labors for retrenchment and economy in the administration of the public service. For years past Mr. WASHBURNE has been vigilant in his watch upon all sorts of expenditures, and latterly, as Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, his efforts have been of higher value than ever. We cannot at this moment designate the member fit to fill his successor in those duties; but if his place as economical reformer be not quickly filled, the country will lose by the vacancy.

France, according to Marshal NIEL, must now keep up her large army in order to be "fully prepared to avenge insult." After this declaration, Prussia must keep up hers for the same reason, and Austria and Russia theirs for the same reason. Suppose these great military Powers could come to an agreement not to "insult" each other for ten years, what a fine thing it would be for their army-ridden, tax-crushed people!

During the three months in which the Cuban insurrection has disturbed the island, there has been no uprising in Havana, though there has been a very excitable spirit both among the Spaniards and native Cubans. Latterly, however, the state of affairs there has looked very threatening, and the disturbances on Sunday last show that an outbreak may be looked for at any time. Though the Spanish troops can undoubtedly hold Havana, the bursting forth of insurrection in the city would terribly darken their prospects of victory over the rebellion.

The little French journal, the *People*—VALROLMON's paper—is lecturing the Belgian Government with a lofty air for the scanty amount of Belgian suffrage lately conceded in the act of the 18th of February. The reign of the middle classes was put down in 1848. Well, that is a lesson for Belgium. The *People* is, in fact, the champion of Democracy against the Belgian Government, showing how the Belgians would be glad to make a *coup-de-vente* or free trade arrangement, by which their coal could pass over the frontier into France—a country that has the interest of Belgium warmly at heart, and wants to have no sort of Pyrenees in that direction, either.

Common sense crops out very often among the "formations" of ancient custom in the world. The necessity of deciding disputes in trade by arbitration, instead of the venerable juggleries of law, is felt in a great many places. In the north of England the people of Darlington who are engaged in the iron trade, have agreed that they will not go into law courts to settle their differences, but lay them before a few plain men. This shows that the Darlingtons are an honest set; for the law is one of the grand subterfuges of roguery everywhere, and as a general thing.

Ireland drinks less whisky than Scotland, though her population is twice as large. The late Budget shows that while the latter country drank, in 1868, 4,907,701 gallons, Ireland drank but 4,712,712 gallons. England at the same time consuming more than both together—over eleven millions of gallons. As whisky is a great element of the British Government—to parody ACHILLE MURAT's saying in respect of our own—it will be seen that the Irish are still disaffected in spite of GLADSTONE's bill. They will not drink the health of their Sassenach rulers by any indirection, though, no doubt, as thirsty as ever.

We had a news item the other day that a rich man in Lynchburg, now dangerously sick, has given in his will $100,000 to the University of Virginia. This announcement must certainly have placed the authorities of the University in a moral quandary. As Christians, they are certainly bound to pray for the recovery and long life of their benefactor; but if they could see that their prayers would be answered and the benefaction of $100,000 thus held back for twenty, thirty or forty years, would they be able to pray with proper fervor and sincerity? The gift, it will be observed, comes after the donor's death, and its speedy receipt is dependent upon his brevity of life. Either the money should have been paid over at once, or the item in the good man's will should not have been announced.

An English clergyman has been publishing the result of his investigations into the physical condition of the rural population, and certainly his conclusions are anything but cheerful. He believes they are fast deteriorating in physique; their powers of life seem to be weakening; their style of living has not improved. In the course of twenty years nothing has changed for the better, except that tea and sugar are cheaper. Meat is dearer, and flour "has hardly fallen at all on the average." Milk, butter and vegetables are more difficult to get than ever. Rent is higher than it used to be. The people have weak constitutions, and their children are also sickly, and although medical science prevents so many deaths among infants as used to occur, yet the babes only grow up to be still more enfeebled than their parents, and "engender a third generation more degenerate than ever." Certainly the condition of the country people in America could not be described in this way. Their food, their dwellings, their physical condition and their general welfare have all been vastly improved within the last twenty years.

The Emigrant Ship James Foster, Jr.

There was a large attendance yesterday in the United States buildings in Montague-street, Brooklyn, of passengers of the emigrant ship *James Foster, Jr.*, from Liverpool, on its recent voyage to this port. Mr. E. E. FARRIS, Assistant United States District-Attorney, is preparing the affidavits of a number of the passengers, in which they complain of rather rough treatment on board ship while on the high seas.

Bartholomew Tobin, who was employed as cook on board the *James Foster, Jr.*, deposed that the carpenter of the ship had committed an assault on him with a hammer during the time they were on the high seas.

John Foster, a passenger, charged the same person with assaulting him with a club, and inflicting upon him injuries of a very serious character.

Bartholomew Tobin also alleged that the carpenter kicked and beat a man named John Stokes, on the head, breast and back, in so brutal a manner that Stokes died on the 4th of March from the effects of the injuries inflicted on him; Tobin also alleges that while the carpenter was kicking Stokes Armstrong, the first mate, was aiding him, and that the injuries then inflicted were, in his opinion, the cause of the death of Stokes.

Entertainment to the Street Boys.

Last night another of those interesting and amusing entertainments for the benefit of the newsboys was given at their Home, No. 327 Rivington-street, by Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD, of this City. The subject was "Electricity Illustrated by the Galvanic Battery." Dr. BEARD showed the most intimate familiarity with his subject. He explained to the boys in a most lucid and masterly manner, the nature, power and uses of electricity, and referred to VOLTA and GALVANI, the originators of the batteries that are called by their respective names. The large assemblage of boys was intensely interested in the subject, and greatly amused with the practical illustrating of the working of the galvanic battery. Several songs were sung under the leadership of Mr. KNOWLES, and on the motion of their Superintendent, Mr. CALDER, the boys accorded to Dr. BEARD a hearty vote of thanks.

'The Printers' Strike.

It is to be hoped that the strike of the journeymen printers may speedily come to an end. Committees from the Typographical Union and the Typothetæ, or Employers' Union, met in conference yesterday at the Astor House, but adjourned without coming to a definite arrangement. The conference is to be resumed very shortly.

The Typographical Union will meet to-night at 68 East Broadway, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the workingmen's mass meeting at the Cooper Institute. Their procession will be headed by the Seventy-ninth Regiment band. Mr. W. J. MCGRATH will act as Marshal, and Messrs. GRADY and DOUGHERTY as aids.

Hon

CUBA.

Situation—Insurgent Schoolmasters—The War News, Official and Unofficial—The Policy of Confiscation—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

Education in the Island of Cuba has always been decried by all parties, and thousands of plans for its promotion have been laid, but never carried into execution. The Spaniards were either too lazy or else too much under the influence of the priesthood to care much about the Cubans, or perhaps there was not a sufficient amount of money to allow the privileged few the usual and much-prized chance to steal. In order to give a young Cuban a somewhat respectable education, it was necessary to send him out of the country, or else to plant him as a student in that old fogy establishment, the Havana University, there to spend from eight to twelve years in acquiring a knowledge which would have been imparted to him equally well and perhaps better, in half the time, in some European (but not Spanish) university. But the Cubans, with the means at their command, although hampered by a despotic Government, did not take the interest such an this important matter demanded, it being their future hope and principal object to throw off the yoke of Spain and lay the foundation of a powerful and self-sustaining country. The want of educated masses is severely felt by the Revolutionists in the field, who have long ago found out that the intelligent and educated insurgent is exceedingly valuable and trustworthy, while the ignorant cannot be relied on, and in many instances must be watched. Within the past few years matters in certain portions of the Island have improved somewhat, so the priesthood has not been tardy in ascribing the present state of affairs in the Island to the teachings of the schoolmasters, the largest proportion being native Cubans; but their scarcity has only had the effect of producing a change of personnel, and to-day or to-morrow it is expected that an important order on the subject will be published. The *Voz de Cuba*, in speaking of this matter in connection with the known and acknowledged time-honored venality and corruptness of the Judiciary, says, in its yesterday's issue:

"We again repeat what we stated in our former articles; there exist, without doubt, some, many individuals belonging to the judiciary who do not merit the confidence of the people, and who commit indiscretions in the administering of civil and criminal affairs, and perhaps worse offences, thanks to the subalterns in whose hands the cases rest for some time. Do not the people know employes of the police department in the offices or in the countries who commit grave abuses and are notoriously disaffected; and do not the public also know that there are many schoolteachers who abuse the trust reposed in them by parents, and disgrace the honorable profession they exercise by inculcating ideas in the heads of the young, making them opponents of their fatherland, and inspiring them with sentiments which, some day not far distant, will cause them to grow up to be the most bitter enemies of Spain and of their own fathers? To the last especially, who thus forget their duty, committing a crime as black as parricide, no consideration ought to be shown; and if any are convicted, they ought to be made an example of, and severely punished."

Thus far the *Voz de Cuba*, the bitterest Spaniard among all, the most outspoken among the Cuban journals, who ridicules the New-York *Gremite* for its sentimentality, annoys the old, staid and superlative non-committal *Diario* by attempting to cover up, in *Diario* fashion, the sins and rascalities of roguish Government employes, and quietly defends the plans of the *Prensa* by exposing the bombastic articles in that paper. What can any correspondent or Cuban add, when the defender of the faith plainly says that the Judges are a pack of venal rogues, who sell justice to the highest bidder, and who add that the police in the city and country are disgraceful rogues? The Cuban organs in New-York need only to reproduce the articles of the *Voz de Cuba*, and without comments, too, the acknowledgments of the *Voz* are quite sufficient.

OFFICIAL WAR NEWS.

According to the official Spanish advices we receive here, the skedaddling business of the insurgents continues. As we get but scattering reports from the other side, I give an extract of the latest famous Cuban battles, also scattering, in brief:

SCHIRMAGE No. 1.—The heroic defenders of the glorious flag of old Castile, commanded by an officer, a sergeant and twenty men, in victory, surprised an encampment of rebels near Guaira, belonging to the so-called Truono (Thunder) Company, killing twelve and capturing twenty-three fire-arms and two flags. The flags have been brought to this city by the steamship *Pelayo*.

Query: If the Cubans always run, how did the officer with his companions manage to kill twelve? And how did the steamer *Pelayo* carry any other freight besides the two flags? And if a portion of a company loses two flags, how many flags has a regiment? Perhaps some printed pocket-handkerchiefs were mistaken for them.

SCHIRMAGE No. 2.—A telegram from the colony of St. Domingo says that the Villa Clara troops have fought with a band of 318 killed; among these were several leaders.

If this is gospel, it will change from a skirmish to a skirmish; and if 318 were killed, the Spanish doctrine that the Cubans always run in somewhat indicative. Perhaps the Cubans are caught, and amuse themselves by flying over the heads of the troops, who pepper away at their interest. Up to the present it appears that the Cubans have acted quite differently from Colonel DAVY CROCKETT'S famous wild cat, which informed the redoubtable hunter, who was taking aim, very politely not to trouble himself and waste his powder, as it would come down. The Cubans, instead of coming down, come all over, and when the soldiers think they have caught them they are nowhere.

SCHIRMAGE No. 3.—The troops which left Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of attacking the insurgents at Mayari, wonderful to relate, went there, and not to China or Japan. They captured the town and fortifications.

The town, I may note, is smaller than Miller's Hole, Cal., and the intrenchments are somewhat larger than an apple-woman's stand. According to the official account, the rebels ran, and if they haven't stopped they are running yet.

UNOFFICIAL WAR NEWS.

The insurgents are still in possession of the entire jurisdiction of Remedios, excepting the small portion along the railroad between that town and Caibarien. A commission, headed by Capt. FRANCISCO ARTAZA, of the Caibarien Volunteers, has arrived here and asked the Captain-General to send some irregulars to Remedios, as the volunteers and few regulars there are worn out from excessive guard duty. There are there already 200 regulars and four companies of volunteers in the district. A company composed of free negroes is doing the hardest work, and has proved the most efficient. It is proposed to raise a number of companies of colored volunteers, who, accustomed to the climate, would prove of great service in the interior.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The plan of the Spaniards in the Central Department is being carried out, and unless the Cubans manage to unite their forces and give their antagonists a good whipping, affairs will look very serious. The smaller isolated bands cannot for any great length of time cope as successfully with large bodies of regular troops as they do in the Eastern Department. The joint action of the forces of the Governor of Sagua, and of the reinforcements sent to St. Domingo from Cienfuegos, Colon and other points, and the advance march of General LORESCA, will compel the insurgents to move toward Manicaragua, where the largest portion of their forces will follow them, whilst General PUELLO will detach half of his men and march westward to attack the insurgents in the rear, whilst his other half will prevent the Sancti Spiritus insurgents from joining their brethren at Manicaragua. I think that a very decisive action will take place in that vicinity, and will decide the fate of the insurgents in the upper half of the Central Department.

DISTRICT OF NUEVITAS.

In the vicinity of Nuevitas several skirmishes have taken place, the Government, as usual, claiming the victory, but with the announcement that the troops always return to town after the fight. Reliable advices from Cuban sources, and not contradicted by the Government, confirm the fact that the entire district is in the hands of the Cubans, and that they are maintaining a very respectable force in the field. The Cuban Governor of San Miguel de Nuevitas, LUIS ZORRAS BASAN, was killed in an encounter with the troops at Sage, the troops capturing 200 head of cattle which the insurgents had collected. It was reported that a large number of Cubans and others had landed at Roman Key, and the Spanish gunboat *Venadito* had gone thither to look after the matter.

POLICY OF CONFISCATION.

The journals are discussing confiscation, and feeling the pulse of the public in respect of that policy. From present appearances, it would seem that the idea meets with general favor, and that those who are sufferers by the war will be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sales of rebel property; all this, of course, if the rebellion is defeated. The proposed law is somewhat milder than that passed by Congress when the South was defeated. Yet I am sure the measure will be considered very hard by those whose property may change hands without their consent. Nothing definite has been agreed upon, however, though it is expected that an early legislation will arrange the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The sailing of the Fernando Po expedition has again been deferred until Thursday. The Spanish man-of-war *Francisco de Borja* will go from here to Cadiz to supply itself with provisions and coal, after which the vessel will proceed to its ultimate destination. A second expedition is expected to be dispatched, the number of prisoners on hand making such a plan very easy of execution, as the prisons are full to overflowing. Two of the prisoners engaged in the fights with the volunteers, in January, have been sentenced—one to suffer capital punishment, the other to be a member of the chain-gang for life.

QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

The Progress of the Revolution—Official Report of Commander Abbott.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Rear-Admiral HOPE forwards voluminous reports from Commander ABBOTT, of the *Tenedos*, ports from Commander ABBOTT, of the *Tenedos*, of the progress of the revolution in Hayti.

Commander ABBOTT reports under date of Feb. 10, that the *Tenedos* left Port-au-Prince on the 2d of that month for Aux Cayes, finding there on his arrival, the British war steamer *Jason* and a few foreign merchant vessels. The town was then beseiged by SALNAVE'S land forces, the inhabitants being in considerable excitement and alarm. DOMINGUES remained at Aux Cayes, determined on making vigorous resistance. On the 4th of February, the Haytian flagship, with SALNAVE on board, came into the harbor and anchored. On the next day SALNAVE sent, through the *Tenedos*, notice to the different foreign Consuls and the inhabitants of Aux Cayes, announcing his determination to attack the town at 3:30 the next day, unless surrendered before. When the town was first invested by SALNAVE'S troops, a number of the inhabitants, principally non-combatants, sought and obtained refuge on the merchant vessels in the harbor, and when SALNAVE'S announcement was made, the number greatly increased.

The foreign Consulates were also overcrowded with refugees. On the evening of the 4th, DOMINGUES' Secretary of State requested an interview on board the *Tenedos*, which was refused; but he was sent on board a Norwegian bark. On the afternoon of the 6th, preparations for bombardment would take place, the merchant vessels, with the assistance of the *Jason* and *Tenedos*, removed from the anchorage to a safer part of the harbor. Threatened bombardment did not take place, however, and had not commenced when the *Tenedos* sailed on the 8th. The President and Admiral were unwilling to begin the attack until the arrival of the *Salnave*, which was hourly expected. At the interview had by our officers with SALNAVE in relation to the protection of American interests and the disposition of refugees, the President was willing to do all he could to protect neutral interests, and would allow refugees, who were crowding merchant vessels in such a manner as to seriously endanger life, either to go to Port-au-Prince, or remain place under SALNAVE'S authority, or to return on shore. A majority chose the latter. Our Minister also had an interview with the rebel chief, DOMINGUES, and his Cabinet, but no general arrangements could be made with them, as they appeared determined to defend the town as long as possible. DOMINGUES said he had written to Mr. SEWARD, offering to annex to the United States that part of the Island under his control, and requested the Minister to use the power of the United States to prevent SALNAVE from bombarding the town until Mr. SEWARD'S reply was received. This was of course, decidedly refused. On the morning of the 6th of February, our Minister, the Captain of the *Jason* and Commander ABBOTT had an interview with BLANCO, DOMINGUES' principal adviser and Secretary of the Interior, and acquainted him with the offer made by the Captain of the *Jason*, to convey DOMINGUES, his Cabinet and principal officers, thirty miles in the direction of Jamaica. The offer was made from motives of humanity only, SALNAVE'S consent, but declined. Aux Cayes is defended on the sea side by three or four batteries, each mounting one or two guns. Commander ABBOTT was informed at Aux Cayes, by the Haytian Admiral, that the *Mount Vernon* was reported to have arrived at St. Marks for the use of the rebels. The above report was based on a communication of military operations made by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, signed by parties who are certified to by JAMES DE LONG, United States Consul, as being worthy of full faith and credit. The details recount many acts of barbarity. The signers state, among other matters, that when the men in revolution desert the ranks, their wives are imprisoned, and, in many instances, shot. A later report from the *Tenedos*, dated Feb. 26, states that Cape Haytien is surrounded by rebels, and the inhabitants appear to be destitute. On the 20th the Haytian war steamer *Salnave* entered the harbor at Gonaives, and that evening the rebels attacked the town, but were repulsed. The *Mount Vernon* was at anchor at St. Marks, the town being in possession of the rebels. The report of a lawful Admiral to a lawless Prince, and a lawful Admiral to a lawless Prince, and a lawless Prince, which the report of the rebels. The above report was based on a communication of military operations made by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, signed by parties who are certified to by JAMES DE LONG, United States Consul, as being worthy of full faith and credit. The details recount many acts of barbarity. The signers state, among other matters, that when the men in revolution desert the ranks, their wives are imprisoned, and, in many instances, shot. A later report from the *Tenedos*, dated Feb. 26, states that Cape Haytien is surrounded by rebels, and the inhabitants appear to be destitute. On the 20th the Haytian war steamer *Salnave* entered the harbor at Gonaives, and that evening the rebels attacked the town, but were repulsed. The *Mount Vernon* was at anchor at St. Marks, the town being in possession of the rebels. The report of

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market opened this morning very spiritedly. The sales were unusually attractive, and the auctioneers almost all kinds of property. The salesroom was well filled, and the bidding quite brisk. The prices obtained were generally satisfactory, and the day will, in all respects, compare favorably with any of some weeks past. Several pieces of quite valuable and desirable property were sold, and the prices realized were excellent. If the sales continue as well as they have commenced, this will be one of the best weeks of the season.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. had quite an extensive sale. The four lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, south of Fifty-fourth-street, 25.4x76, brought $11,600 each—an excellent sale. The Fifty-fourth, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets lots sold at equally favorable prices. The Sangstack property was pretty well sold, but did not bring as high prices as were expected, nor as high as it should. The Boulevard lots sold by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. went off rapidly and at good prices. Other pieces of property sold by this firm brought equally good prices. The "Williamson Homestead Farm" lots at East New-York were nearly all disposed of at good rates. The remaining lots will be sold at an early day.

To-day Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell three lots on north side of Sixty-eighth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue; one northwest corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue; three-story brick house and lot on north side of Seventy-seventh-street, east of Third-avenue; two lots southwest corner of Third-avenue and Ninetieth-street; four-story double tenement house west side of Second-avenue, next to southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. Also, property on Eightieth, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and six plots of ground in the town of Westchester, Westchester County.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell two hundred valuable Brooklyn lots, situated on Flatbush, Atlantic, Fourth, Grand and Atlantic avenues; State, Pacific, Dean, Atlantic and Degraw streets, and Close-place.

Messrs. R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell one lot, southeast corner Fifth-avenue and Sixty-third-street; also, four lots on south side of Sixty-third-street, east of Fifth-avenue.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have a very extensive sale of valuable property on Ninth-avenue, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Ninety-first-street, Carmine-street, several Boulevard lots and other pieces of desirable City property.

Messrs. JAMES M. MILLER and WICKOFF & LITTLE, also, have interesting sales.

To-morrow Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have a sale of particularly desirable property, and of the class which seldom appears in the market. It consists of eight lots, comprising the entire front on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, and fronting on Central Park, each 25.2x100; four lots on Ninety-second-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, and two lots on Ninety-third-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25.8x100.2. These lots are very pleasantly situated on high, healthy ground, about 30 feet above tidewater, in desirable location, commanding a most delightful view of the Central Park, in a very aristocratic neighborhood, and surrounded on all sides by first-class property. They are by far the most desirable lots which have yet been offered on the east side of the Central Park, and are very much superior to several pieces of west side property which have been sold at extravagantly high rates. They will undoubtedly sell well.

The same day, will be sold on the premises, the country seat known as "Elmwood," N. J., located on the Raritan River, thirty-eight miles from New-York and one mile from the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property contains 145 acres of the best quality of land, highly improved, sloping gently to the south, well watered, under-drained, and well adapted for stock and grazing. Other important sales will take place, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick, 7-story frame buildings and lot, 25 West Washington-st., near Pearl-st, lot 24.6x[illegible] ft., Mr. Little..... $9,[illegible]
6 lots s. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.2, Mr. Little..... 7,000
1 lot s. s. 60th-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.4x101.8, Mr. Selig..... 3,[illegible]

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 261 3d-av., lot 21x80, A. Frank..... $16,700
4 lots n. s. 60th-st., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, H. Cornell..... 19,600
2 lots s. s. of 60th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, E. M. Voorhies..... 12,200
2 lots s. s. of 60th-st., adjoining above, same size, E. M. Voorhies..... 17,400
4 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., each same size, E. M. Voorhies..... 21,200
4 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, E. M. Voorhies..... 22,[illegible]
4 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 575 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, Mr. Cornell..... 22,600
2 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 675 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, Mr. Cornell..... 22,600
2 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 675 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, E. P. Fabricotti..... 24,000
1 lot adjoining same size, E. M. Voorhies..... 12,200
4 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, E. M. Voorhies..... 22,200
1 lot adjoining, same size, S. Clark..... 12,100
1 lot adjoining, same size, S. Clark..... 12,100
1 lot adjoining, same size, S. Clark..... 12,100
2 lots adjoining, same size, S. Clark..... 24,200
Lease of house and lots Nos. 222, 224 and 227 4th-av., lease 22 years to run from May 1, 1869, yearly rent of $700, M. J. Wahlenkamp..... 7,100
2 lots s. s. of 73d-st., 142 ft. e. of 9th-av., and 2 lots in rear, fronting 72d-st., each 25x100, A. G. Story..... 22,200

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot s. s. of 86th-st., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, J. Chambers..... $20,000
1 lot s. s. of 86th-st., in rear of the above, 20x100.5, E. Cornell..... 4,000
1 lot, 25x100.2, gore lot at the junction of 86th-st. and 6th-av., Mr. Cornell..... 6,000
1 lot, gore adjoining, lot 20x100.5, gore 22x77.4, Charles O. Marsh..... 22,200
1 lot, gore adjoining, lot 20x100.5, gore 22x77.4, J. Cornell..... 22,200
1 lot, with gore adjoining, lot 20x100.5, gore 22x77.4, Lambert Boyland..... 22,075
1 lot, 25x100.2, gore lot, 41.5 ft. s. of 86th-st., each E. Ruff, W. F. McCormick..... 22,400
1 lot s. s. 84th-st., 93 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x53.4, C. G. Hage..... 5,200
1 lot adjoining, same size, John McGrell..... 5,400
1 lot s. s. 84th-st., 226 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, Samuel Kilpatrick..... 5,400

By Wm. Kennedy.

3-story brick house and lot No. 176 Henry-st., lot 21.10x[illegible], A. C. Wood..... $10,700
2-story brick house and lot No. 178 Henry-st., lot 21.10x[illegible], Mr. Ferrenbach..... 10,[illegible]
3-story brick house and lot n. e. corner of Chrystie-st., lot 22x[illegible], R. P. Rudolph..... 4,100
20 lots e. s. of Alexander-st., between 132d and 133d-sts., each 25x100, J. Cummings..... 24,000
20 lots e. s. of Alexander-st., between 134th and 135th-sts., each 25x100, J. Cummings..... 21,000
20 lots e. s. of Alexander-st., between 135th and 136th-sts., each 25x100, J. Cummings..... 21,000

BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick house and lot No. 160 Pacific-st., 20x[illegible] ft. from Clinton-st., lot 22x100, Mr. Hand[illegible]..... $11,[illegible]

EAST NEW-YORK, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

Williamson homestead farm—all lots fronting on Williamson-av., Boulevard and Union-av., each..... [illegible]
4 lots cor. of Union and Williamson-avs., each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots corner Stone and Boulevard avs., adjoining, each..... [illegible]
4 lots on Williamson-av., rear of above, each..... [illegible]
4 lots corner of Williamson and Livingston avs., each..... [illegible]
4 lots corner of Williamson and Livingston avs., each..... [illegible]
4 lots corner of Williamson and Livingston avs., each..... [illegible]
4 lots corner of Union and Stone-av. Boulevard, each..... [illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., n. s., 125 feet w. of Reid-av., 25x200..... $1,000
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 225 ft. s. e. of Bonner-st., 25x100..... 2,000
Box-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 100x100..... 3,200
Carroll-st. and 7th-av., n. e. corner, 25x100..... 10,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 140.5 ft. e. of Court-st., 100x50x72.8x230.10x48.3..... nom.
Ellery-st., n. s., 281.5 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.8x100..... 4,000
Hamilton-st., w. s., 44 ft. n. of Atlantic-place, 22x100..... 800
Jefferson-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100..... 1,200
Lexington-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Classon-av., 40x100..... 4,000
Marshall-st., 25 ft. s. of Leonard-st., 200 ft. w. of centre of block..... 4,100
Navy-st., w. s., 92 ft. s. of Bolivar-st., 25x60..... 4,000
Parker-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x110..... 4,000
Pearl-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25.2x75..... 3,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x100..... 800
Truslow-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Stone-av., 25x200; 25x50.6x100..... 4,000
Van Brunt-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. s. of Partition-st., 25x70..... 1,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 97.6 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100..... 4,000
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.6x112.7x100.8x121.2x22..... 5,100
Washington-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100..... 970
Wilson-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x100..... 4,800
Woodpoint-st. and Bradley-st., N. W. corner, 37x100 and 25x100..... 10,500
1st and South 3d sts., s.e. corner, four-fifth share, 50x100..... 5,000
3d-st., s. s., 90 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 25x100.5..... 5,700
Ninth-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 8th-av., (deed Nov., 1868.) 25x100..... 800
North 6th-st., n. w. s., 60 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 75x100 x25x[illegible]..... three-fourths of each, 22,500
North 9th-st. and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 50x75; North 9th-st. and 4th-st., s. e. corner, 50x75x100 x75..... 22,500
1st and South 4th sts., n. e. corner, 97.6x[illegible]; 7th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. corner, 317.10x281.6; 317.10x[illegible]..... 110,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ashford-st., 25x100 Bedford-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Gates-av., 25x80..... 4,000
Classon-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Hickory-st., 25x100..... 10,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x75..... 650
DeKalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100..... 3,000
Flushing-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25.6x100.7..... 4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100..... 1,900
Greene-av., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Hall-st., 25x100..... 1,100
Green-av., n. s., (as described in the deed, 225 ft. e. of Yates-av.) as laid out on map, 200 ft. e. of Yates-av., irregular lot, 21x20.12x6.7x146.1..... 520
Hewes-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Division-av., 100x167.5x[illegible]..... 3,500
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x167.5x[illegible]
Knickerbocker-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Shaefer-st., 25x100..... 800
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100..... 3,000
Lee-av., e. s., 45 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 22x100..... 2,000
Lee-av., e. s., 67 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 22x100..... 2,000
Lee-av., e. s., 112 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 22x100..... 2,000
Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., n. e. corner, 100x110.6 Penn-st., s. s., 125.2 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25.4x100..... 5,000
Miller-av., w. s., 320 ft. n. of Noble-av., 20x100..... 1,000
Portland-av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 Portland-av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 nom.
Tompkins-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100..... 800
Union-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100..... 14,000
Van Cott-av., e. s., 100.4 ft. s. of Graham-av., 25x100..... 2,000
Willoughby-av. and Spencer-st., s. e. corner, 100x100..... 3,000
8th-av., e. s., 21 ft. n. w. of 20th-st., 18x75..... 4,700
8th-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of 20th-st., 18x75..... 4,500
8th-av. and 11th-st., s. e. corner, 20x100..... 3,500

Lease Renewals.

Atlantic and Georgia avs., s. e. corner house, 8 years, per year..... $450
Fulton-av., n. s., third door east of Franklin-av., 7 years, per year..... 1,000
Fulton-st., n. s., 2d door west of Reid-av., 7 years, per year, $1,050—three years, per year..... 1,000
Grand and 6th sts., s. w. corner house, 5 years, per year..... 2,[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

River-st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, D. R. Gould, each 25x100..... $5,000
1st-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st-st., 100x200..... 4,000
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 261, Mount Vernon, 100x[illegible]
4th-av., w. s., part lot No. 300, Mount Vernon, 50x100..... 12,000

Morrisania.

Cliff-st. and Woodlawn-av., s. e. corner, 100x100..... $2,400
Elton-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x100..... 200
Alexander-av. and 141st-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 Alexander-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 141st-st., 25x100 } 4,000
Lincoln-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 149th-st., 50x100..... 4,000
St. Ann's-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 144th-st., 18x100..... 4,500

Non-Residents.

New-Rochelle to Pelham road, n. e. s., adjoining J. Le Conte's, 8x100..... $4,200
Bertine-av., w. s., 50 feet s. of 2d-st., 25x100..... $800
Avenue B, 325 feet w. of Mosholu's Dam road, 50x[illegible]..... 600
Locust-av., n. s. s. of av., part, S. Ryer property, 100x100..... 1,[illegible]
Bay-st., n. s., 100 feet w. of Jersey, 25x100..... 700
Tallmadge-st., s. s., 50 feet w. of Quincy-road, 50x[illegible]..... 800

Flushing.

Fulton-av., s. s., 105 ft. w. 25x100..... $4,000

New-Brighton.

Adams-st., e. s., 125 ft. from East Market-st., 25x[illegible]..... $1,000
Colden-st., e. s., 119 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x100 Adams-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Perry-st., 50x[illegible] } 1,200
Adams-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Perry-st., 25x100 } 1,200
Mead-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Washington-st., 25x100..... 800
Mead-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Washington-st., 25x100..... 800
Washington-st., w. s., indefinite frontage, 25x100 Bloomfield.

Two plots, $2,100 down and 1 acre..... $1,000

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, w. s., 275 feet s. of Morris and Essex Railroad, 125 ft. front..... $4,000
Mulberry-st., n. s., 400 ft. s. of William-st., 25x117 } 600

West Hoboken.

Mountain road, s. s., part lot 4, tract "G," Long Vineyard, 25x100..... $1,100

Hudson City.

Magnolia-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Bergen-st..... $1,000
Magnolia-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x[illegible]..... 1,000

Bergen.

Morris Canal and Washington-av., n. cor., 50x[illegible]..... $10,000
Orchard-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. cor., 75x100..... 600
Lower road, lot No. 116, W. Walsh's premises, 50x100..... 600

Union.

Ferry road, s. s., lots Nos. 24 and 26, block No. 3, map of N. Union, 50x100..... $800
Full-st., w. s., lot No. 275, map of West New-York, 25x100..... 300
Lots Nos. 288 and 289, map of West New-York, 50x100..... 400
Lots Nos. 8 and 37, D. Ambleton's map, 50x100..... 300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTY-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—The elegant full-size brown-stone house No. 24 Fifty-av., 25 feet wide; lot 125 feet deep, with N. Y. lot and stable on rear, 25x100.5; each lot complete, fitted and furnished; can be examined at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, or to lease for a term of years for business purposes, an extra large house and lot, fronting 50 ft. 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—35 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 12 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water Fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY Anglo-Gothic brown-stone house in East 126th-st. near 4th-av., 20 feet wide, in every respect. Price low; terms easy. JOHN B. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 127 East 50th-st. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 32 Burton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, corner plot, southeasterly corner of 9th-av. and 53d-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone, pleasantly located, East 71st-st., by Central Park (opposite the Casino), for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 12.

CARMANSVILLE, 82D-ST.—FOR SALE OR to let—A fine house, with modern improvements; fine stable, hot-house and other conveniences; sixteen lots of ground. DYR & CURTISS, No. 108 6th-av.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 100 WILLIAM-ST.; a good location for druggists, stationers and fire insurance companies. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP, the two-story brick and stone and other improved house, centre of City, No. 87 East 116th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; if not sold soon rent $600; also, for sale, the fourth first-class front house on East 16th-st.; four first-class house fronts of 25-ft.-av., hard wood finish, $30,000; these houses and location in the City. Apply as above to the owner.

$14,000.—THREE VERY HANDsome small, three-story, high-stoop houses, 18x60x100, with lots adjoining, half way between Lenox-av. and 7th-av., fronting 126th-st., number, 24 and 4th-av. then; one $4,000, $7,000 cash; two $11,000 each, $4,000 cash; well built; in splendid order; immediate possession; houses and location will please every one. No. 71 East 126-st.; open all day.

TWELFTH-ST. NEAR 8TH-AV.—FOR SALE, a very desirable full-size brown-stone high-stoop house, for sale at $24,000, or to let to a small private family at $800 per month for one year from May next; furniture costly and very complete; none but private family need apply. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., GRAMERCY Hill, a new and modern-built house, finished in most elegant taste; four stories; 25.4x80; lot 100. This house must be examined to be properly valued; may be let with furniture for one year. Apply for permits supply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRE BLOCK OF ground bounded by 46th and 45th sts., 11th and 12th avs., 64 lots, including the water. Rights, with grants taken out to place lines of pierhead and dock line of the street. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 1 Pine-st.

NOS. 333 AND 331 WEST 33D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HORT, No. 59 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE COMING EVENT.

Prepare for it, if you are prudent, wise and sensible. It is the sale by

JOHNSON & MILLER,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 29,
of the
WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,
divided into building lots. This property is level, attractive, healthy, and in all respects desirable, surrounded by first-class improvements, and located near
EAST NEW-YORK-AV.
and near the termini of the
GRAND SACKET-ST.
and
PRESIDENT-ST. BOULEVARDS,
and is one mile nearer Brooklyn than the lots in the great
DUBYEA FARM,
recently sold, and which commanded so promptly
EAGER AND DELIGHTED PURCHASERS.
Prepare for the coming event, and this great sale.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette-avs., some of these elegant and desirable full-size stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 22x48; lots 20 to 110 feet. The 22-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements to date; black walnut front and vestibule doors, plate and stained glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bathrooms, three water closets, eight washbowls, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve parlors, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c. Will be sold very cheap. Location, 5 min. walk from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $22,000, $20,000 and $23,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

REMEMBER

THAT THE 800 MASPETH LOTS
To be sold at auction,
By JOHNSON & MILLER,
On THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
are two miles nearer Brooklyn than the celebrated
"DUBYEA FARM,"
and one mile nearer than the well-known
"WILLIAMSON FARM,"
each of which was bought in hundreds of prompt and delighted buyers.
The great sale on Thursday will afford a splendid opportunity to those who have missed others, to purchase lots and build themselves homes.
Terms unusually liberal.
Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years.
Maps and free tickets in the property at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MAPS

THE GREAT SALE,
By order of GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,
OF
200 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
The best unimproved property now in the market; to be sold at auction
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT THE EXCHANGE.
Are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of R. & WM. M. INGRAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE ON COURT-ST.—THE FINE store, 20 feet front, 60 feet deep, with basement, corner of Court and Livingston sts., consisting of two large stores, each with handsome plate-glass front; the rooms on the upper three floors are 20x30, and well adapted for a hotel; the rooms are of a superior kind, and the top floor would, suitable for a lodge-room or public hall. These premises have all the modern improvements, and will be let very low to desirable tenants on application to WICKOFF & LITTLE, No. 191 Montague-st. and No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS

are requested to make a personal examination of the lots situated on the block bounded by Everson-st., Grand, Flushing and Myrtle-avs., to be sold under direction of George A. Powers, Esq., by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.
Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.

The most valuable unimproved property on this GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE will be sold by order of
GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,
on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange Salesroom.
Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—NO. 8 SOUTH Oxford-st., Brooklyn, four-story and high-basement brown-stone house, sixteen rooms; parlor thirteen-feet ceiling; seven marble mantels, oyster-shell ceilings, gas-fixtures throughout; furnace, range, halls mosaic tile, best doors, etched glass, plate glass, walnut sash, blinds, doors and slabs throughout. Apply on premises, or at No. 410 Cumberland-st.

NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCKS,

AT THE FOOT OF
WASHINGTON-AV.

The desirable manufacturing property on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Grand avs. and Ryerson-st., to be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.
Send for maps to No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

READ

JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of the GREAT POWERS SALE, under TUESDAY, March 23.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome house; brown-stone; 3-story, basement and attic; all modern improvements; undisturbed; first-class; convenient to ferries; will be sold cheap. Inquire on premises, No. 168 Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond.

THE GREAT POWERS SALE
OF
200 VALUABLE BROOKLYN LOTS,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
IS THE CURRENT TOPIC OF CONVERSATION
AMONG REAL ESTATE MEN
EVERYWHERE.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A fine brick house and lot, in perfect order; possession immediately. By VAN BENSCHOTEN & BUTMAN, corner of Fulton and Gates-avs., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTchester County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, large Swiss cottage, containing twenty-five rooms, finished in black walnut, bath-rooms, &c., carriage-house with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants, ice-house, filled; on the lake there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which consist of 14 acres, are laid out with all kinds of ornamental and fruit trees, and commanding an extended view of the mountains and lake. The place is delightfully well or excellent water. Also the furniture, if desired. Possession given immediately. For price, permit and views, apply to E. C. ZARMON, No. 271 Broadway, or R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE SEAsons, 1 lot, 1 mile from Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, horses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot; in a beautiful and healthy place; the best location to reach New-York and land, near Richmond, Va. Apply to WM. R. CROSBY and EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. Also, 1 house, 10 rooms, barn and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT AMBOY FOR SALE.—A house with about nine lots of land, well situated on Fort-av.; the house is in good order and will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 3 Howard-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story stable and basement French roof house; 13 rooms; marble mantels, gas, water, fixtures, dumb-waiter, &c.; rent $600. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 224 Broadway.

$10,000.—IN PRINCETON, N. J.—A handsome, well-built, modern house, 21 perfect order; 11 rooms, with furniture; most desirable spot in N. J. borough. Inquire on the premises, Stockton-st., adjoining Edge Hill.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Desirable residences for sale or to let; prices $3,000 to $20,000; water front and inland. Apply at E. WHITNEY'S office, Sunswick Terrace, Astoria, L. I.

KAOLIN PROPERTY.—VALUABLE Kaolin property at Harford Furnace, near Baltimore, Md., will be sold at auction at Baltimore, Md., on MONDAY, March 29. Full particulars and terms of PHILIPS, WALLACE & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STRATFORD, CONN., a very convenient house, with barn, coach-house and one acre of land; the location, within ten minutes' walk of depot. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two fine cottages near the Stevens House. Apply to JOHN HORT, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; grape-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and Raritan Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. RAINEBIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, March 25, one of the most desirable residences in Hudson County, with a water-front. See auction column. Full particulars as No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Flushing and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 120 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and one of a group by four rail; it is also the most beautifully situated for handsomest for purpose desiring to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable place for cutting up into city lots. Gentlemen desiring to purchase a property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; its vicinity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as valuable as any property offered at the price, as can be found within twenty-five miles of the City. Terms be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, apply to J. H. STUYSTEVANT, No. 9 Broadway, Room No. 18.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 18 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 60x76 ft. 2 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the convenience of a city house; out-buildings consist of first-class stone stable and cottage, greenhouse, grape-house, ice-house, 3 vineries in full bearing; gardener's lodge, cow-house, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in grass, one orchard, a large fish-pond with terraces and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens of great variety. There is a brook running through the place. For price and permits apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LONGMEADOW, MASS., four miles from Springfield, a fine country seat; six acres of choice land, with a handsome modern build brick house, slate roof, with 12 rooms (mostly large rooms); barn with stable, carriage and shop-room, arranged in good order; centrally located, in the immediate vicinity of church, post office, schools, &c.; on high ground, with fine view of Connecticut River and Valley and the Berkshire Hills; abundance of fruits of all varieties; a pair of fancy matched horses, also, for sale by the owner, to be seen at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass. This place is offered low. For particulars and directions about visiting the place apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERsey, the country place of the late E. Bonnell Graves, containing 18 acres; house, 20 rooms; 2 stables, carriage-house, hen-house, barns, grape-house, greenhouse and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary out-buildings; the buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, fronting on the Morristown and Madison road, has been opened, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to E. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or of the farm house on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SHORE-front farm at Bergen Point, containing five acres; all good house, barn, (60 feet,) carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, &c.; bathing, gunning, fishing; on your own premises; one of the pleasantest residences; immediate possession; 1 mile from Greenville; the best place for manure for the farm; branch Long Island Railroad will be completed this Summer; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for city property. Apply on the premises, Inquire of A. M. RENDER, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York, where photographic views can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT CRANFORD, N. J., A NEW and elegant country house, 12 bedrooms, good cellar, French roofs and slate roof, gas, water, fixtures, chandeliers, gas-pipes all through the house; the lot is 100x240 feet, is situated on a hill, about five minutes' walk from the depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and from New-York 45 minutes; commutation 6 cents a trip. For particulars inquire at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 15. Also a number of fine building lots for sale. S. CAHILL.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale, within three minutes' walk of station, on a corner; house is 34x40, 3 stories, containing nine rooms, two marble mantles, range and furnace; lot 83x180, nicely improved and shaded; great quantity of fruit; price, $7,500; $600 yearly rent has been offered this spring.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 18 Pine-st.

FISH CULTURE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE well adapted for breeding trout, having three ponds communicating with each other, on south side of Catskill Mountains, within 2 miles of Catskill station, on a corner; house is 24x40, 2 stories, containing nine rooms, two marble mantles, range and furnace; lot 83x180, nicely improved and shaded; great quantity of fruit; price, $7,500; $600 yearly rent has been offered this spring.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 18 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every other lot; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 18 Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN CITY OF RAHWAY.—Some hour from Central-st., 12 trains each way; four tasty houses, large lots, only $1,800 each; also, beautiful house, fine grounds, filled with fruit, only $3,000; also, choice selection of lots, from $100 to $300; terms very easy. FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., five minutes' walk from depot, house 32x40; 11 rooms, 2½ stories; lot 60x200. Price $3,500; one-half cash; balance, or part thereof, on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN D. ELLIOTT, at depot.

A HOME FOR ALL.—$1,200 TO $60,000, DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MERKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 224 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE—A farm containing about 100 acres, lots in Hyde Park, Chicago, and Western lands. Address TRADE, Box No. 1,[illegible] Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, on block between Broadway and 4th-av., 23d-st.; also, a nice large-story, brown-stone house on 42d-st., near 5th

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON & MILLER.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
BY ORDER OF
GEORGIA POWERS, ESQ.,
R. and Wm. A. WALLACE, Assignees,
200 VALUABLE LOTS SITUATED ON FLATBUSH, ATLANTIC, FOURTH, GRAND AND FRANKLIN AVS., STATE, PACIFIC, DEAN, ATLANTIC AND DEGRAW STS., and CLOVER PLACE.
THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY in BROOKLYN WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE, WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NOT A SINGLE LOT WILL BE BOUGHT IN BY OR IN BEHALF OF THE OWNER.
FLATBUSH-AV. and Atlantic-st., west side, commencing at the junction of the two streets, and running south, 100 feet, each having two fronts. This lot at the junction has a front of 50 feet on Flatbush-av., and 50 feet on Atlantic-st. It is one of the finest business stands in the city.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, 120 feet south of junction with Atlantic-st., 7 lots.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, 120 feet south of junction with Pacific-st., 4 lots.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, 85 feet north of State-st., 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., south west side, commencing at the west side of Flatbush-av., thence northwest, 3 lots.
DEAN-ST., north side, 20 feet northwest of Nin.-av., 6 lots.
FLATBUSH-AV., west side, and Pacific-st., east side, splendid lot at the junction, having a front on Pacific-st. of 102 feet, and on Flatbush-av. of 95.5.
FLATBUSH-AV., adjoining above, 3 desirable lots running through to Pacific-st.
STATE-ST., west side, directly opposite Flatbush-av., and 400 feet south of Fourth-av., 4 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., west side, 100.5 feet north of Flatbush-av., 1 lot.
FOURTH-AV., Rutgerset and Pacific-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.
FOURTH-AV., Rutgerset, east side, 41 feet north of Pacific-st., 1 lot.
FOURTH-AV., northwest side, entire front, between Baltic and Pacific-sts., 7 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., Boulevard, north side, commencing at the west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 11 lots, including the valuable corner; six of the above item thereon to correspond.
DEGRAW-ST., north side, commencing 40 west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 34 lots, including the corner.
DEGRAW-ST., south side, 400 feet west of Franklin-av., 5 lots and gores.
FRANKLIN-AV., west side, 21 feet north of Degraw-st., 2 lots.
FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northwest corner, 1 lot.
FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northwest corner, 4 lots.
DEGRAW-ST. and Perry-av., southeast corner, 1 lot.
DEGRAW-ST., south side, 36 feet east of Perry-av., 9 lots.
PERRY-AV. and Degraw-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.
PERRY-AV., east side, 20 feet north of Degraw-st., 5 lots.
DEGRAW-ST., north side, 100 feet east of Perry-av., 11 lots.
DEGRAW-ST., and Bogart-av., northwest corner, 1 lot.
BOGART-AV., west side, 36 feet north of Degraw-st., 5 lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 137 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 4 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 267 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 4 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 402 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 4 rear lots.
GRAND-AV., west side, 152 feet south of Flushing-av., 1 lot and 12 rear lots.
The lots on Grand-av. are admirably adapted for any large manufacturing business.
FLUSHING-AV., north side, 75 feet east of Ryerson-st., 3 lots.
Terms—40 per cent, may remain on mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at office of R. & Wm. M. Ingraham, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the balance of the
VAN MATER ESTATE,
Consisting of
FIVE HUNDRED DESIRABLE LOTS
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
On TUESDAY, March 23, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
CLERKS, MECHANICS,
and others of small means, wishing to purchase lots and build their own houses, should not fail to attend.
VAN MATER PROPERTY
The best relied to their wants at any time has been offered this Spring, and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every lot before the sale. Do not forget that
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS.
MASPETH
is not a new place; there are over a hundred houses, stores, hotels, &c., on the line of the cars, already built.
A new Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry-av., and a new Public School is being built on the corner of Penn and Grand-sts.
Maspeth is connected by the Long Island Railroad with New-York Ferry, East New-York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Greenpoint, and a little over
TWENTY MINUTES FROM THE FERRY,
by the cars of the Metropolitan Railroad, Grand-st. Ferry, Grand-st. and Newtown-av.
THE TRACK IS LAID
FOR THE NEWTOWN AND MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD,
from Grand and North-sts. ferries, through Maspeth-av., in the center of which the cars will, probably, be running early in the Summer.
THE DE RALAF-AV. RAILROAD
from Penny ferry, has a charter for an extension to the Newtown cars, on Metropolitan-av.
A new road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the Long Island Railroad, on which it is proposed to build a passenger station.
MASPETH IS situated between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being about half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth station, on the South Side Railroad.
Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than fifty cents each lot, per year.
These lots will be sold for lower prices than are being paid for lots no better located at East New-York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be found far more desirable, the East New-York lots as well as the homes are generally
TO RENT.
To reach the property take the North 38 or Grand-st. ferry, South ferries, or the Williamsburg ferries to Grand-st. and Newtown cars, or Newtown and Flushing cars; or take the Flushing Railroad, leaving Jamaica at 7, 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 6 P. M.; or 8th-st. at 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 11:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30 P. M., to Maspeth Station.
Returning leave Maspeth at 5:52, 7:22, 9:12, 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:10, 4:10, 7:22, 8:52 P. M.
Free tickets and maps at offices of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York;
No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MARTIN & BLAKIE, Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AFTERNOON SALE.
No. 2 WEST 16TH-ST.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 2 WARREN-ST., s. s., 75 ft. east of College-place. Three-story and basement brick building and lot, 25x46.
Maps are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH MOGUIRE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.
JOSEPH MOGUIRE
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee,
ON TUESDAY, March 23, 1869,
At 12 o'clock noon,
the following valuable real estate, situated in the City of New-York:
No. 75 South-st., corner Maiden-lane, with four-story brick building.
Nos. 34 and 36 Pearl-st., with five-story brick double building.
No. 204 Broad-st., with five-story brick building.
Nos. 274 and 276 Water-st., each with three-story brick building.
Nos. 278 and 280 Water-st., with five-story dwelling-house.
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 East Broadway, subject to a lease calling for removal of buildings at expiration thereof.
Also,
ON FRIDAY, March 26, 1869,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Rotunda of the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn,
THE VALUABLE three-story cash-cellar and basement brick dwelling-house with courtyard in front, 50x40.04, 125x2.
Also,
ON SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at Remsen's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, County of Queens, two acres and eight rods of land, situated in the village of Woodhaven.

A. D. MELLIS, JR., Auctioneer.
A. D. MELLIS, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and Dealers in Wild Land and Real Estate, No. 128 Fulton-st., N.-Y., THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,—Positive sale of about 40 desirable lots and a fine mansion and water-front, at
BERGEN POINT,
N. J., directly five minutes from New-York by General Railroad; 1 lot, 50 feet front, on Bergen Point, and comprise the entire front between 1st and 2d streets and Avenue B; 100 feet wide, on Bergen Point, in Bergen County; the residence is a large Cottage Mansion, Mansard roof, extension 16x20, containing fifteen rooms; piazzas 10 feet wide and round, cost, last year, with cupola; grounds ornamented with fine shrubbery, with fruit and ornamental trees, shade, garden, and great abundance of fruit; large barn, new coach-house, wood-house, arbors, &c. &c. The property is unexceptionable in every respect, and is well worthy the attention of a family desiring a home, and the buildings have been recently painted. Together with this mansion will be sold a valuable water-front lot, 50 feet, adjoining the Central Railroad docks filled in 100 feet from shore line, the best of Jersey sea wall. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 128 Fine-st., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
By order of the heirs of Helena Hermes, deceased, The valuable lot of land, with the three-story brick dwelling-house thereon, covering (front and rear) almost one-half the ground, on the south side of 4th-st., between Avenues E and G, now known as No. 422, formerly No. 199 4th-st.
For maps or further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st., or to WM. A. W. LOWERE, Attorney, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York City.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable house and lot on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, known as John Whitemore, Esq., House (Mr. Ward, 2nd) is well built, built in the most substantial manner, with modern conveniences; 40x50 feet; two stories and attic; fifteen rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c. Hot house, wine stable, fruits, garden, &c. A lease on one of the most attractive and desirable situations on the north shore of the Island.
Sale absolute. Terms and further particulars at the office of auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Valuable Farm
AND
Country-Seat
AT PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
THE COUNTRY-SEAT KNOWN AS
"ELMWOOD,"
LOCATED ON THE RARITAN RIVER, 25 MILES (1½ HOURS) FROM NEW-YORK, ONE MILE FROM THE DEPOT OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, AT RAHWAY, AND 2 MILES FROM THE TOWN OF SOMERVILLE, CONVENIENT TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.
This property contains the cream of the best quality of land, highly improved, and in a state of the best cultivation, and is well adapted for profit and pleasure, 50 acres being in a total enclosure, and lying on the Raritan River, with a frontage of 1,000 feet, and a depth of 2,000 feet, and with walks and drives, and SHOW with shade and ornamental trees.
The dwelling contains 12 rooms, with pleasant hall and room. A farm-house, with ice-house, stable, hen-house, &c., and a spring water well of water, equal in quality to any in the country, and a well of 20 feet depth, through a stratum of water, which never fails, and is pronounced by all who have tested it to be equal to the best water in the country, and a well of 20 feet depth, and a spring

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Necessity of Reform in our School System —The Bill Pending at Albany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal of excitement is attempted to be stirred up by the movement made by Mr. RICHMOND, the only Republican member of the Legislature from the City of New-York, to effect a change in the character and composition of the Board of Education. It is sought to have it believed that this is a conspiracy of bad men to obtain control of our public schools, for corrupt, mercenary, and even sectarian purposes. If this were so, there would be full justification for the great activity of those having the control of the Board of Education and of the school moneys, in their efforts to prevent any interference with the existing condition of things; because, however bad the present system may be, no matter what abuses may have grown up during this long continued control of one set of men, forming the "ring" of the present Board, it would be better even that it should continue as it is than that the objects said to lie at the bottom of the movement should succeed.

"—rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

Now, there can be no harm in calmly considering the existing condition and relation of the Board of Education and the objects attempted to be secured, and which will, probably be accomplished by the bill of Hon. Mr. RICHMOND. Mere clamor proves nothing, and should not affect any citizen who feels—as all good citizens should—a deep and responsible interest in the cause of common-school education. Let not abuses which are patent, and which are growing, continue, from any vague apprehension or any interested statements that the opposition comes from unworthy sources.

One would suppose that the object of the movement in the Legislature is to uproot the common-school system, and utterly destroy the principles and practice of this scheme of public education. Mr. RICHMOND'S bill does not interfere at all, or propose to interfere, with the system of common-school education, in the slightest degree. It merely aims to introduce new men, and, doubtless, better men, into the Board of Education, for the purpose of controlling the enormous growth of the expenses of common-school education—new men as School Commissioners who can be relied upon to correct the abuses which have grown up under the secret management of the clique in whose hands are the operations of the Board of Education. One would suppose, from the uproar and excitement which it is attempted to raise, that we have in our Board of Education the most intelligent, capable and immaculate set of Commissioners to be found anywhere administering so important a trust. Now, I ask how many of your readers know who compose the Board of Education? and, not knowing who they are, how can they judge that they are the best men for the position? How many know of the proceedings and operations of the Board of Education? How can they judge in regard to the expenditures of money and the making of contracts, and the jobs that are passed there? A few years ago the proceedings of the Board of Education were published regularly, so that every act was made known. The result of this was found to be exceedingly inconvenient to the managers of the Board, and two years ago it was absolutely stopped, and since that time their proceedings have been kept entirely secret, except to the few spectators who may from time to time choose to attend.

Again, it is said that the movement against the Board of Education is an effort of the Tammany ring to obtain control of that Board. Do not all your readers know that eighteen out of the Twenty-one Commissioners were elected by Tammany Hall, and that they stand in the position of control, compared with the other party, as eighteen to three? But all this is not important if the Commissioners are good and capable men, and are discharging their duties with efficiency and economy.

Now, what are the facts—the results in a general way? The expenses of the Board of Education for the last six years have been as follows:

1863	$1,400,000 00	1866	$2,454,227 34
1864	1,707,000 00	1867	2,600,249 40
1865	2,200,000 00	1868	2,900,000 00

This shows that the expenses have increased during the above period 100 per cent, and that the increase goes steadily on. The appropriation asked for during the present year is $3,150,000. Of this total the following are the items of necessity, though doubtless extravagant in amount:

Salaries of Teachers in Ward Schools	$1,701,000
Salaries of Janitors	84,000
For the support of the Evening Schools	110,000
Normal School	30,000
Corporate Schools	40,000
For supplies through the Depository	255,000
Total	$2,170,000

It will be seen that the actual expenses required for salaries, and for the support and supplies of the schools amount, even on the estimate prepared by the present officers, to about $2,000,000.

Now let us see how it is that the amount of what would seem to be all that is necessary for the support of the schools is increased $1,000,000 at this time when we are suffering in every department of taxable interests, from the burdens of National, State and City taxation. The first item that attracts attention is salaries of the Superintendents, Clerk, &c., of the Board of Education—$83,000. Does any one pretend that the expense of a clerk and assistants to perform the mere clerical duties of that position, need amount to any such sum as this? The Board meets twice a month, and the whole duties consist in paying salaries and keeping a record of the proceedings of the Commissioners.

The next item is incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including Shop account, $80,000. What are "incidental" expenses? It means expenditures for which the items cannot be anticipated, or of which it is not agreeable to furnish a statement; it means simply a general fund to be expended by the clerk and officers of the Board of Education as they think proper "incidentally." Among these "incidental" expenses is what is known as a tea-room; that is to say, the members have a supper, or refreshments, furnished to them at their meetings, and as they choose to order. This is never returned, or charged, under the head of tea-room supper, dinner or board bill, but is charged under the head of postage-stamps, or other "incidental" expenses. How much of the $80,000 goes in this way, it is, of course, impossible for us to know. If the Common Council of the City of New-York should set about providing for their daily board, out of the public treasury, there would be a universal howl of indignation, but because such a gross abuse is perpetrated in the sacred name of Education, and from the sacred funds raised for educational purposes, all attempts at inquiry, or establishment upon the propriety of such expenditures, are considered as unholy effort to break down the common-school system.

The next prominent item is procuring sites for school buildings, and furnishing and fitting up the same, the sum of $400,000 is expended by the same clique, and under the operation of the same influences by which the expenses of the Clerk's office are made to reach $83,000 for salaries and $80,000 for incidental expenses. It is to be regretted, in regard to this charge for incidental expenses, that it is as much for such purposes as all the other City Departments receive, including the Finance Department, the Street Department, the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Law Department, and the Clerk of the Common Council.

Another item is for incidental expenses of ward schools, $215,000, about $10,000 for each ward to be expended under the same direction. Incidental expenses is the substitutive term for the contingencies of the City Departments, and, treating this branch of the subject incidentally, I may say that the wants of the Board of Education of the managers of the Board of Education is a very handsome sum, and it is not remarkable that those who have managed it, coming from the humblest positions, without means, are now men of wealth and property influence.

Now, then, let us look at the branch of supplies. The supplies are included in the first statement we made of expenses, allowing $2,000,000 for necessary purposes. It is not well known, but ought to be, that most of the supplies of books for the Board of Education are furnished, not under any contract or competition between the publishers and the school officers, but by a middle man named BURNTON, who does not publish, but furnishes them on his own terms to the Board. Now, I would ask any citizen, if he were charged with the business of conducting a single school, and desired that no one should profit by the trust which he had assumed, whether he would have a bargain or arrangement with an intermediate agent to furnish the books and supplies, for the benefit of that agent, or whether he would contract directly with the publishers for the best prices at which they could afford to furnish them. The expenditures for books, maps, slates, &c., amount to $186,000 per annum, all or nearly all through this same Mr. BURNTON. It may be also proper to state, in passing, that one of the principal books used in the schools is a book copyrighted by one of the Superintendents, and, of course, embraced in every order.

Again, on the subject of pianos, an important item. These are not purchased of CHICKERING or STEINWAY, manufacturers, who can afford to furnish them of the best quality now at the lowest prices, but they are procured w hereverthe agent for that purpose chooses, with reference to the influences which control him in that respect. The enormous prices paid for pianos in the schools, and the shifts are shifted about from school to school, under pretence of repairing, so that when a repaired piano can pass muster, it is not remarkable that it comes up as entirely new. Now, CHICKERING will furnish all the pianos on a regular contract, for $475, and STEINWAY for $500. The item of pianos is an important one, because they are furnished to all the schools, three in every grammer-school building. Now, who pockets the difference between the prices actually received for these inferior pianos, and the fixed price paid for them, and why is it that CHICKERING & Co. are not permitted to furnish, for $25 less, a piano that is worth $100 more? Can this question be asked without incurring the responsibility of attacking the common school system?

In regard to the item of furniture, it was only at the last meeting of the Board of Education that a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into a fraud charged in that Department. It was found that the Superintendent had invited proposals and received bids for furniture for a Ninth Ward school, when it will be nine months before the school building will be ready to receive the furniture, and that an officer of the Board of Education, whose office is in the clerk's department, has a patent, or pretended patent, for an item of furniture included in the proposals, and in regard to which there can be no competition; indeed, competition has been entirely eliminated from this branch of expenditure, and but two houses now attempt to engage in the business for the Board of Education.

But all these matters are of wild fleerancy. The time of the clerk seems to be so taken up by these jobs that, from the testimony in regard to the celebrated bill and forged warrant, it appears, and is admitted, that he never examined his accounts or the warrants to discover the forgery, until three weeks after the account and the checks were placed in his possession.

Now, let us examine the composition of the Board of Education, to see whether it is constituted of responsible tax-payers and men of education fitted for the position, and who are entitled to that sacred protection which is claimed for them. Their names are as follows:

First District—James B. Dudgeon, Timothy Brennan and Owen Hailey. Mr. Dudgeon keeps a billiard saloon; Mr. Brennan is a public inspector and Mr. Haley is a porter-house keeper. I do not intend, by reference to the occupation of these gentlemen, to reflect in any way upon them, because they are, no doubt, very good and worthy men in their way, but the business of selling liquor at retail is an engrossing pursuit, and must necessarily prevent that close attention to the duties of public education which their importance demands.

Second District—Henry P. West, saddler; Wilson Small, Clerk in the Street Department; Otto H. Coop, German grocer.

Third District—William H. Gray, horse-dealer; Benjamin B. Merrill, tailor; James L. Lewis, retired merchant.

Fourth District—Francis Euring, music teacher; John Kaiser, Jr., tailor, and S. P. Patterson, insurance.

Fifth District—Jacob W. Durryee, marketer; Richard Warren, auctioneer, and Wm. H. Neilson, broker.

Sixth District—Thomas J. Hall, dealer in music, some of which is sung in the public schools; Alexander Buck, builder and repairer, and Peter H. Jackson, iron.

Seventh District—John Jasper, Corporation contractor; Thomas E. B. Hawks, fishing tackle, and Richard I. Larremore, lawyer.

Now, I do not intend to make any reflection upon these gentlemen, lest it might be said that it is an attempt on the part of the wealthy tax-payers and men of education to prevent humble men from assuming the duties and responsibilities of government. It may be that these gentlemen are very conscientious in regard to their various pursuits, but they are men who are required to attend daily to their daily business, and whether they know much or little about education, or have the commanding and comprehensive ability to take charge of and direct so large and so important a system as that of public education, they have not time, nor can they be expected to make the sacrifice required for a thorough performance of their duties. But on this subject our citizens can form their own judgment.

Now, who are the real managers of the Board of Education? THOMAS BOESE, formerly policeman, for the last ten years Clerk and Controlling Manager of the Board; JAMES L. MILLER, a former Commissioner, who resigned to take the position of Superintendent of Building, Repairs and shopwork generally, a position created expressly for him, and an inner circle of Commissioners who may be said to give their whole time, if they do not give their whole mind to it. The laws that have been framed in regard to the expenditures for the Board of Education really make the Board entirely independent of any supervision; there is no limit to the expenditures which may be made, and there is no auditing power. Now, it is all well enough to assume because our common-school system is a good one, and we have capable teachers, that we cannot expend too much money in so good a cause, but is this sound reasoning?

I have alluded to some of the items of expenditures. Can they be justified upon any ground? Are the School Commissioners of the character and qualifications to be relied upon to make the most intelligent and economical expenditure of this vast and growing sum, raised from our tax-payers for school purposes? These are important questions.

Now, then, what is proposed by Mr. RICHMOND, the Republican representative from the City of New-York? It is that our School Commissioners, connecting the Board of Education, shall hereafter be elected by general ticket, and undergo the scrutiny of the whole people—that it shall not be composed of pot-house politicians, elected in districts, where no supervision can be exercised. Is there anything wrong in this?

Now as to the provision for filling by appointment the places of the present incumbents with a view to return. This scheme of Mr. RICHMOND'S bill has been gotten up on consultation with leading men, representative associations and organizations affecting the public welfare, and the design is to select Commissioners of the following character: John F. Agnew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry Hilton, Richard I. Larremore, Peter Cooper, Isaac H. Bailey, Thomas Murphy, Augustus Schell, James L. Lewis, Isaac Sheppan, Timothy Brennan and William H. Neilson.

This would be a Board composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans. Will any one pretend that that Board will not be an improvement on the existing Board, and that it cannot be relied upon for an honest administration of our school affairs? Will they promote the interests of the Tammany ring as much as the present creatures of the Tammany ring, who are now members of the Board of Education? The truth is, that the interested clique who spend the money of the Board of Education, are seeking to drown this movement of reform by clamor, and the old expedient of crying stop thief, by the thief himself.

I ask your readers and citizens generally to consider seriously the dangerous and devastating strides now being made by the ring of the Board of Education in their salaries, sinecure offices, incidental expenses, and the jobs of every kind that are concocted in their tea-room.

And on the subject of tea-room, it may be remarked that while the expenses may be very large comparatively, yet it is an expenditure not allowed by law, and the fact that they thus take the public moneys for their private refreshment and benefit, is an evidence, small though it may be, of the general character of their proceedings and of the influences controlling in the Board. If a man will spend five dollars of trust moneys fraudulently and in violation of law, openly, in the public face, what may be expected of him in regard to transactions involving large amounts of money done in hidden secrecy with confederates and where there is no opportunity for public scrutiny or exposure?

In the consideration of public questions, facts and ideas are what the public want, and in an intelligent community such as ours our citizens are sure to be satisfied from the fair and candid consideration of any question by any hugbear cries, or the lamentations of the victims who are fearing detection and exposure.

I shall recur to this again, more in detail, giving dates and figures.

AN EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Charges Against the Coroners—An Assault by a Deputy Coroner.

Saturday last a card signed by EDWARD H. DIXON, No. 42 Fifth-avenue, appeared in a morning paper, reflecting in very severe terms upon the Coroners of this county and their deputies, calling them a "Body-matching ring," and recounting a case in which he had been the attending physician in support of his charges, and also giving his version of a recent case in Thirty-fourth-street, saying that the deceased person died of consumption, dating its origin a long time since. He had been regularly attended, and a certificate of death duly signed by the physician in attendance. Nevertheless, an inquest was insisted on by a ring, at the request no doubt of one of them, who was to share the fee. The body was taken from the coffin and an autopsy made, in the face of humanity and Dr. HARRIS' permission for the inquest.

Dr. WILLIAM SEIBE, Deputy of Coroner FLYNN, feeling aggrieved by these reflections upon the office with which he is connected, called upon Dr. DIXON yesterday afternoon, at his office, to ask an explanation of the matter. Dr. DIXON declined to enter into the affair with Dr. SEIBE, and referred him to the Press as a medium by which to right himself. A war of words ensued between the two gentlemen, and Dr. DIXON ordered Dr. SEIBE out of his office. Both parties met upon the sidewalk, and finally Dr. SEIBE struck Dr. DIXON several blows with a carriage whip and then departed. Dr. DIXON announced his intention to hold Dr. SEIBE to a legal accountability, and the case will probably come up today at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A New Political Order.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the house of IRA B. DAVIS, Esq., No. 23 East Twenty-seventh-street, to organize a new political order. The motto of the party is to be: "Government the superintendent of education, property and trade, and employer of the people, male and female, upon the basis of equal rights, opportunities and compensation." This implies the establishment of public workshops and the assumption by the Government of the control of railroads, canals, &c. The means to which the new organization looks for the accomplishment of its ends are principally the submission of all laws to the people for approval, and the abolishing of primary meetings, substituting nominations of officers by popular ballots. All officers are to be elective. Female suffrage is one of the cardinal principles. All people are to receive equal compensation. President and parlor mechanics, professional men, soldiers, officers and seamstresses—all alike. These are the main points. The men engaged in the enterprise do not lack enthusiasm, certainly, and hope to make themselves heard in time. A public meeting will soon be held.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, under the direction of President G. B. LEMOZIN.

The counsel for the Metropolitan Gas Company requested, by letter, a further postponement of the argument relative to the complaint pending against that corporation, on the ground that he was imperatively engaged elsewhere. The Board thereupon deferred the hearing until the 8th prox.

A communication was received from the Street Cleaning Department, asking the Board to remove a nuisance from Grand-street, near Thompson-street, so that the street might be cleaned. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS, who was present at the meeting, stated his answer to a question proposed by one of the Commissioners, that no permit had been granted by his department to land the passengers of the ship *Jesse Foster, Jr.*, in this City.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that the carcasses of diseased hogs, which arrived recently by the Hudson River Railroad, had all been "rendered," in agreement with orders from the Board. In addition to this report it was stated that during the past week the bodies of 181 diseased calves had been seized in the Metropolitan district. In this connection it was said that there are speculators who make a business of buying diseased animals, slaughtering them outside the City, and then bringing them here to sell to the poor at low rates.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent STILES reported, verbally, that he was vigorously prosecuting the examination of the theatres and public halls of this City and Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were properly heated and ventilated, and not overcrowded. Three of these buildings in New-York, and six in Brooklyn had thus far been examined.

Dr. HARRIS was directed to investigate certain reports that the Alta Velta Guano Company, of Astoria, was still carrying on its offensive business, in disobedience of orders from the Board.

The Board, by special ordinance, directed that the dumping of manure at Hunter's Point, be not carried on at any time within a half hour of the arrival or departure of passenger trains, and when carried on none of the offensive matter should be taken within 500 feet of the depot or cars.

A resolution was received from the State Assembly inquiring by what authority the Board or its agents landed fever patients from the ship *Foster* on Ward's Island. The Sanitary Committee and counsel were directed to prepare a suitable reply.

Counsel presented an ordinance for the prevention of the spread of hydrophobia, which authorises any person to kill dogs or other animals which may be suspected of having hydrophobia; also, all sickly dogs found at large, or which may have been known to be near dogs or other animals which have been exposed to the hydrophobia, the responsibility of the killing being assumed by the Board.

The ordinance was adopted, after which the Board adjourned until Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of "Colonel" Herman's Victims.

An adjourned meeting of the persons victimized by the claim agent, "Colonel" J. B. HERMAN, was held last night at No. 113 Bowery. About 200 persons were present, including several women. Mr. GREEN presided. He stated that he and the other members of the Executive Committee called on Mr. C. S. SPENCER on Thursday last. Mr. SPENCER thought their claim against Sub-Treasurer VAN DYKE was good, and offered to undertake their case free of all charge. [Applause.] He also advised them to call on Mr. VAN DYKE and make a formal demand for their money. This they did, and Mr. VAN DYKE politely declined to accede to their demand. The committee then decided to sue Mr. VAN DYKE, and a decision was therefore served on him. The case will be heard in the Eighth District Court on Monday next.

The report of the committee having been accepted, the memorial to General GRANT was read. It set forth the grievances of the memorialist, and begs him to use his influence in enabling them to obtain what is justly due to them.

The memorial was approved, and was signed by all those who could show they had been swindled by HERMAN, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

Installation of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in Brooklyn.

The installation of Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-street, near Nevins, Brooklyn, took place last evening. Rev. Mr. POMEROY, in the absence of the Moderator of the Presbytery of Nassau, acting in that capacity, conducted the exercises.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. POMEROY, of the Rose-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, taking as his text: "Let us labor therefore to enter into that rest," &c.—Hebrews iv., 11 and 12. The subject was the importance of working in the Church, and the value of the most magnificent effort in promoting the cause of Christ, relying upon God to add the increase. After the usual constitutional questions had been propounded to pastor and people by the Moderator,

Rev. P. D. GUREY, of Jamaica, delivered the charge to the pastor.

Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE delivered the charge to the people.

Rev. Dr. WELLS, of Williamsburg, offered prayer, and after the congregation united in singing a hymn, the newly-installed pastor pronounced the benediction, and the interesting service was over.

Fire in Broadway.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the photographic gallery of JOHN O'NEILL, occupying the third floor of Nos. 949, 951 and 953 Broadway, and also a portion of the second floor of No. 949. The loss of Mr. O'NEILL was $5,000, but he was fully insured, having a policy for $2,500 in the Tradesmen's and $2,500 in another company. J. L. MORRILL, dentist, having rooms on the second floor of No. 949, was damaged to the extent of $200 and had no insurance. The remainder of this floor was used by LOUIS DUERKEL, architect, who was damaged $100, and was fully insured. HARRIS BROS., grovers, on the first floor of No. 949, were damaged $1,500, and have insurance for $70,000 in various City companies. BRADLEY BROS., clothiers, on the first floor of No. 951, lost $1,000 in damage to stock, and had insurance for $4,000. The building is owned by AMOS R. ENO, was damaged $2,000, and is fully insured. All the losses on the lower floors were caused by water.

Conflict of Complexion in the Brooklyn Newsboys' House.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house in Poplar-street, Brooklyn, was established several years since for the accommodation of newsboys and others who had no homes; and among those who are provided for are several colored youths. Heretofore there has been no difficulty on account of color, but lately the white boys have shown a rebellious disposition. Yesterday morning the Superintendent, Mr. JAMES L. KIERNY, received a letter from some of the older lodgers, in which they demanded the expulsion of the colored boys, and threatened violence if their wishes were not complied with. The Superintendent applied to Police Inspector POLK for protection, and Captain JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct, was instructed to see that order was maintained last evening. Several officers were sent to the House, and their presence had the effect of keeping those who threatened disturbance quiet. The colored boys were permitted to remain, notwithstanding the threats made by the others.

The Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President ROSWORTH in the chair. Ten complaints against liquor dealers for violation of the law were disposed of as follows: James Hope, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Jan. 21, new summons ordered; Frederick Bishop, No. 200 East Thirty-third-street, Jan. 21, adjourned one week; Terrence Duffy, No. 117 Hudson-street, Feb. 28, not revoked; William Stahl, No. 197 Forsyth-street, March 12, not revoked; Francis J. Delegan, No. 93 Third-avenue, March 3, dismissed; John Lane, No. 207 West Sixteenth-street, March 1, revoked; George Heinrich, No. 107 Bleecker-street, March 1, revoked; George C. Homeng, No. 53 Main-street, Brooklyn, March 1, adjourned one week; Louis Krumbach, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn, March 1, dismissed; Charles Albert, No. 154 Forsyth-street, March 14, revoked. Fifteen new licenses were granted, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

The Newark M. E. Conference.

The Newark M. E. Conference resumed its sitting yesterday. Various committees gave in reports, among which was the Committee on Sunday Schools, who reported contributions from Newark, $420; Jersey City, $310; Morristown, $136; Newton, $73, and Elizabeth, $215; total, $1,155. The Committee appointed to examine into the charges against Rev. N. VANSANT, reported in favor of that gentleman. An address on the Bible, and the benefits which have resulted from it, was delivered by Dr. TAYLOR, Secretary of the American Bible Society. About 750 conversations have taken place during the last year. The morning session of the Conference was concluded by memorial services on the late Brothers STEKEMAN, BARROWS and MATTISON.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A numerous company gathered last evening at the rooms of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-street, to listen to the report of the Committee on the Fair which was recently held by the Association for the purpose of raising funds with which to purchase a library. The Treasurer stated that the gross receipts of the Fair had amounted to $1,320 26, and the expenditures to $999 48. The Committee was heartily complimented on the vigor and correctness of effort with which the project had been carried out. Three of the ladies of the Committee, foremost in the work, viz., Miss WRIGHT, Mrs. PLAGG and Mrs. LEMYAR, were presented with several volumes of elegantly-bound books, as a token of appreciation for services. The very pleasant exercises of the occasion were concluded with an enjoyable collation, which, it is needless to say, was thoroughly taken care of by the company.

The new postage stamps have been supplied to the General Post Office (Masonic-hall) and will be ready for delivery this morning.

PHILIP HANBRICK last evening died at his residence, No. 448 East Twenty-second-street, from injuries received on the 16th inst. by being run over by his own truck, while at work at Hunter's Point. Coroner SCHERMERHORN will hold an inquest.

ANNIE E. ESTWICK, aged 2 years, died yesterday at the residence of her mother, No. 128 Christie-street. From results received on Saturday last by falling into a tub of hot water. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SAMUEL CLINTON, No. 506 Eleventh-avenue, died suddenly yesterday. The Coroner was notified.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening, in the shoe-store of THEODORE EVERHARDT, No. 8 Orchard-street, doing a damage of $100 to property.

GEORGE WELSH, the lad who was run over by Engine No. 2 yesterday, in Sackett-street, died of his injuries last night.

Brooklyn.

A United States mail bag which had been opened and its contents thoroughly examined was found on the shore at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It contained several hundreds of letters, all of which had been cut open, and such of them as contained money, rifled of their contents. The following checks and drafts were found in the bag: Metropolitan National Bank, to order of D. MALLOY, $42 75, signed by A. H. HOLBT; First National Bank, Fort Chester, to order of N. C. FONDA, $974 42. M. M. FIDD; do., to N. DAVIS, $2,402 27; do., to C. F. WILLIAMS, $600; receipt for $1,844 from J. E. SHAKEN to J. S. FAY. The bag and its contents were promptly forwarded to the New-York Post Office by the Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct.

The brewery of JOHN HUGHES, corner of First and North Ninth streets, E. D., was seized yesterday by internal revenue officers, on a charge of not complying with the requirements of the law in the proper use of stamps.

At 12 M. yesterday a fire was discovered on board the *Liverpool*, a floating grain elevator, lying in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. Owing to the inflammable nature of the upper works of the vessel, the fire rapidly gained headway. The police steamer *Metropolitan*, Captain HARTT and Sergeant DOYLE in command, soon arrived, and at once got three streams on the burning vessel, which, with the aid of the Brooklyn Fire Department, soon extinguished the flames. The loss, about $6,000, is fully covered by insurance.

A very lively ball, given by the Thirty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, took place last night at Turn Halle, No. 59 Meserole-street, Brooklyn. Dancing was continued until nearly daylight with true German vigor, and many members of other military organizations lent lustre and life to the assemblage.

JOHN G. O'HEARN, of Van Brunt-street, near the Erie Basin, while experimenting with a gun yesterday afternoon, was severely and dangerously injured by its premature explosion. He had his skull fractured and his arms fearfully bruised. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MARY DALEY, who was locked up last night in the Tompkins-street Station-house on a charge of intoxication, early in the evening attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the cell door with her apron. She was discovered by Doorman MORRISSEY, and cut down before any injury had resulted.

Mr. ALFRED OAKLEY, of No. 824 Pacific-street, while riding on the front platform of car No. 24 of the Fulton-avenue line, fell off when at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Bonaparte-place. He was run over and both legs badly crushed, one of them being almost severed from the body. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his recovery was pronounced doubtful.

A fire broke out last night in the grocery store of Mrs. MARGARET FLOOD, No. 146 Smith-street, caused by the upsetting of a lighted lamp. The stock and fixtures were damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $200 in the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

The Convent of the Sisters of Mercy have a memorial before the Legislature asking for an appropriation of $10,000.

New-Jersey.

The hotel on the grounds of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society, at Waverley, was burned late on Saturday night, the cause being the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of a Mr. BROKAW, who was himself burned severely. The burning oil instantly set the building in flames, and everything therein, with the exception of a piano and the contents of the bar, was destroyed.

BUCK, *alias* Roberts, the young man arrested in Jersey City on the charge of the larceny of $150 worth of jewelry, is still in jail, and has been visited by a Trenton officer, who had a warrant for his arrest on a complaint for breach of promise of marriage, damage $40,000. The prisoner's friends, who are prominent citizens of Philadelphia, say he is insane, and account for his the peculiar weakness of engaging himself to several young ladies at the same time. At the time of the robbery he was one of a surprise party to which he was invited by a lady friend. He was brought before Judge QUIMBY, yesterday, and examined by a jury of physicians, who will render their decision to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 22—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85½. Stocks open steady: Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 11¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 22—11 A. M.

COTTON opens quiet at 12d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¼d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull.

PRODUCE—Petroleum easier at 2s 6d. for Refined.

LONDON, Monday, March 22—11 A. M.

Tallow opens quiet at 47s 6d.

LONDON, Monday, March 22—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼, for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 22—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day, 15 to the trade, will not reach 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Monday, March 22.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, March 22—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds close and steady at 85½. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87½@87¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 22—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed rather more active, and the sales of the day have footed up 13,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 10d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 32s. ⅌ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 33s. 3d. for New-York.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 2s. 6d. for Refined, in 42. ⅌ gallon. Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, March 22.

Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ⅌ ton. Tallow, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. ⅌ qtr.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 22.

Petroleum firmer, but unchanged.

HAVRE, Monday, March 22.

Sugars quiet; Raws, 70f. 50c.

HAVRE, Monday, March 22—Evening.

COTTON market closed quiet and steady.

HAVANA, Monday, March 22.

The SUGAR market is buoyant; sales were made to-day on a basis of 8¾@8¾c. ⅌ lb. for Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. EXCHANGE—On London, 60@61 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 32@34 ⅌ cent. discount; on United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 30@34 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 34@36 ⅌ cent. discount. Weather hot.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 22.

EXCHANGES on New-York firm and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull; Spring Extras, $3 75@$4 75; Superfine, $3 75@$4 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 14@$1 15; No. 2, nominal at $1 08. CORN in fair demand and advanced ¼c.@¼c.; new, 63¼c.@63¾c.; no grade, 52c.@53c. OATS dull; No. 2, 32c.@32½c. RYE firm and more active; No. 1, $1 17@$1 18½. BARLEY dull and nominal. WHISKY firm at 88c. PROVISIONS dull and easier. MESS PORK, sellers, $21. LARD dull at 12c.@12½c. BULK MEATS in fair demand; Short Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Rough Sides, 13½c. BACON—Demand HIGH; Short Clear Sides, 15½c. Dressed Hogs quiet and firm at $12 25@$12 50. Live Hogs dull at $8 25@$8 50. CATTLE dull and drooping; sales at $4@$6. RECEIPTS for two days—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 22.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $3@$3 10; Spring and Fall Extra, $4 10@$4 25; Spring and Fall Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7 50@$10 25. WHEAT dull; Fall to choice Spring, $1 21@$1 45; Choice to Fancy White, $1 70@$1 75; No. 2 Spring, $1 18@$1 15. CORN heavy and unchanged. OATS dull at 37c.@38c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 22. WHISKY heavy; nominally 88c. PORK dull and unchanged. BULK MEATS dull; packed Clear Sides, 14c. BACON dull; jobbing sales at 14c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides. LARD quiet at 12c. for Choice Steam. CUTTER steady at $2@$2 25. Freights—Flour, 50c.; Wheat, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22.

COTTON—MIDDLING, 27½c.@28c.; sales 8,100 bales; receipts since last report, 12,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,000 bales; to France, 1,000; to the Continent, 14,000; stock, 401,000. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra, $5@$5 50; Family, $5 50@$6; Fancy, $6 50@$7; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 45c.@50c. HAY, $20@$22. HAY—Prime, $25@$26. PORK, $21@$21 50. BACON—Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 12c.@12½c. WHISKY, 88c.@90c. COFFEE—Gold, 22c.@24c.; Currency, 27c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 22.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings nominally at 26c. FLOUR active and declining; Howard-street and Western, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6; do. Family, $6@$6 50; City Mills, $6@$6 50; Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$6; Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$6; Red Winter Family, $6@$6 50; Fancy Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT—Prime Red, $1@$1 10. CORN dull; White, 80c.@85c.; Yellow, 85c.@90c. OATS dull at 40c.@42c. RYE dull at $1@$1 05. HAY—Prime Eastern, $25@$26. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $21 50@$22. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD quiet at 12½c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 22.

Beef CATTLE dull and unchanged; Extra Pennsylvania and Western, 10c.@10½c.; Fair to Good, 9c.@9½c.; Common, 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. SHEEP—1,000 sold at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. HOGS—3,000 sold at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Hogs dressed at 18c.@19c. ⅌ cwt.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 22.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middlings, 27½c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 7,195 bales; exports, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, March 22.

Spirits TURPENTINE, etc., dull. ROSIN steady at $1@$1 05. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$3. TAR, 50c. better, at $1 70. COTTON dull; nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 22.

COTTON more active; sales, 868 bales; receipts, 180 bales; Middlings, 26½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March 22.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 136 bales; Middlings, 27c. RECEIPTS, 1 bale.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales, 750 bales; Low Middlings, 26c.@26½c.; receipts, 844 bales; exports, 881 bales.

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